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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Homeless Boys Roam the Road

Am. Tel. & Tel. Proves Faith

Japan Sees Yen Touch Bottom

Austria Accepts Debated Loan

Italy Retires 50 Warships

Football Asks Radio Revenue

THE United States Children's Bureau finds that thousands of boys of all ages are aimlessly roaming the nation's highways and riding the freight trains. Some of them have left the grammar school, others have finished college. Investigation proves that mainly they come from homes in which, owing to hard times, they can no longer be supported. They are swiftly becoming idle, shiftless and dishonest. Appeal is made to organizations to help keep all boys at home and to undertake to save those who are on the move from becoming hardened hoboes. Professional tramps are not to be envied, say the knowing ones. Forever moving, they are not actually going anywhere—They are only trying to get away from themselves.

¶ The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the world's largest corporation, shows its faith by declaring the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share. This means 710,000 stockholders will receive more than $42,000,000. At this rate, dividends for the year will exceed $160,000,000. The gigantic corporation has not earned profits equal to its dividend in the quarter, but courageously pieces out earnings from its surplus. And this means that the company sees a reversal coming in the near future—when it will be earning more than its dividend and piecing back its surplus from its earnings.

¶ Japan prepares to meet the decline of the yen to 50 per cent of parity, the lowest level it has ever known. A special session of the Diet is expected to sanction a supplementary budget of 170,000,000 yen, or about $41,000,000. The yen's fall is attributed to uncertainties of politics, rather than of trade. The farming situation, notably, is improving, the rise in price of raw silk bringing substantial relief to the growers. Observers hope for two developments, disavowal of an inflation program and adoption of a definite financial policy—when they believe the yen may go bounding back.

¶ England hears two of its best-known economists, who predicted the slump, declare recovery now definitely in progress. Sir Walter Layton tells the Annual Liberal Summer School the tide has stopped ebbing and evidences of the new flood tide will soon be apparent. Sir Arthur Salter sees the change in the success of the conversion war loan in England and the success of the Government's stimulation of credit in the United States. Both experts see two necessities ahead—adjustment of war debts and pulling down of tariff barriers to trade.

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference believes industrial standardization as adopted by it will give a powerful impetus to trade. Agreements on size, quality and containers go into immediate effect in the steel, timber and chemical industries throughout the Empire. The specifications are to be kept abreast of progress. The experts at Ottawa find that standardization does not interfere with invention and design, as sometimes charged, but is wholly positive in results—implying coöperation that is intelligent as against individualism that is destructive.

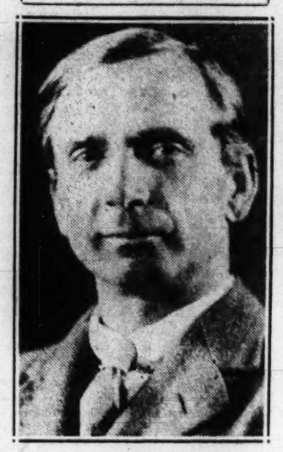
¶ Austria sees Chancellor Dollfus win his fight in Parliament on the $42,000,000 League of Nations loan he negotiated at Lausanne—by a single vote. Opposition to the terms of the loan, which some party leaders declared sold out the nation's independence for 20 years to come, brought a crisis from which the Government emerges victorious, if by a bare majority. The money thereby accepted will be used to meet Austria's pressing obligations with the World Bank and the Bank of England. Thus do nations choose their courses in momentous matters in tight times—by the almost infinitesimal preponderance of a solitary vote.

¶ Italy announces it will retire 130,000 tons of its navy—about 50 fighting ships. All are old, but within the age limit. The navy heads say they are moved by conscience—their conscience as economists—and millions monthly will now be saved.

¶ American college footballers ask the radio to divide its revenue from broadcasting their games. K. L. Wilson, athletic director at Northwestern University, explains to 200 coaches that advertising sponsors pay large sums for radiocasting, which keeps at home thousands who would otherwise pay to attend. So the stations must divide fees or else do more ahead of the big games to make the public "football conscious." But the man who can never get in because 80,000 other folks are already occupying the grandstands will merely moan—He knows the public is far too football conscious already.

Evidences of Recovery Found By Forecasters of Recession

CONFIDENT



Upper—Keystone-Underwood.
Lower—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
SIR WALTER LAYTON, Editor of Economist, and SIR ARTHUR SALTER, Author of "Recovery."

British Economists Trace Factors Favorable to Higher Price Levels

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Two of Great Britain's best-known economists, Sir Walter Layton and Sir Arthur Salter, who a few years ago were warning the world in advance of the oncoming crisis, are today united in the view that the early stages of recovery are definitely in progress.

Sir Walter, who is editor of the Economist, and was a member of the Basel committee on reparations, told the members of the Annual Liberal Summer School here that in his judgment the time was at hand when people could very reasonably be less gloomy about the future.

"I am not at all sure," he said "that July 30, 1932, will not be regarded as the turn of the tide. There is observable a flattening out of the downward movement of prices. The tide of the depression has stopped ebbing. It is only a question of time before the upward progress will be noticeable."

Support for Sir Walter's heartening view was forthcoming from Sir Arthur Salter in an address delivered at another session of the school. Sir Arthur, whose recent book "Recovery" is now known throughout the English-speaking world, believed that events in both the national and international spheres—if the progress gained is carried forward—are laying the foundation to trade revival.

Closed Book on Reparations

Internationally, Sir Arthur hailed the Lausanne agreement as an unconditional and unqualified success and, as Sir Walter had remarked before him, it marked for reparations a closed book never to be reopened unless for reduction. He hoped that Germany would ratify the agreement at once, for even if ratification should not be forthcoming from all the receiver-countries, a technical default on Germany's

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W. C. T. U. CALLS ON MRS. BOOLE TO SERVE AGAIN

Leader Drafted for President; Platform Supports Only Dry Candidates

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18—By drafting Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn to serve again as president, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has voted confidence in its own policies and methods.

By a vote of 228 out of 292 the convention in session here nominated Mrs. Boole over her expressed decision not to be a candidate for reëlection. On motion of Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York City a unanimous vote for Mrs. Boole was recorded.

The other officers reëlected to serve with Mrs. Boole are Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, vice-president; Mrs. Anna Marden Deyo, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, recording secretary; Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, assistant recording secretary.

Strategy Platform

The convention unanimously adopted a platform of political strategy prepared by a special committee on policy as follows:

"We are opposed to the planks on prohibition in both Republican and Democratic platforms. We refuse to accept either the repeal or the alternative amendment as a substitute for national prohibition. Because of these planks we cannot indorse pres-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Farmers Extend Scope of Blockade

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 18 (AP)—Growing in scope, the farmers' strike drew a circular blockade about Sioux City today as Nebraska farmers fell in line with the movement, picketing the seventh main highway leading into the city.

All highways now have been blocked in the effort to force the withholding of produce until higher prices prevailed. Virtually no farm produce or livestock reached the city by truck, despite the offer of Woodbury and Plymouth County officers to escort trucks through the picket lines.

Striking farmers of Union County, South Dakota, last night refused to allow Sheriff N. Slocum to convoy five livestock trucks through the picket lines. They disarmed him after he drew his revolver and fired a shot in the air. Sheriff Slocum advised the truckers to return with the cargoes.

SPANISH COPPER QUEST
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—An attempt to salve a valuable cargo of copper from a sunken Spanish ship is to be made shortly by the Rostro, sister ship of the Artiglio II. The Rostro is beginning operations on the Spanish vessel Noviembre, which sank off the French coast many years ago, while carrying 1000 tons of valuable copper.

BRITAIN AGREES TO ACT AGAINST SOVIET DUMPING

Move Assures Pact With Canada and Success of Ottawa Conference

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 18—The British and Canadian Governments have reached an accord on the Russian situation, the one remaining obstacle to a successful conclusion of an Anglo-Canadian agreement, the Monitor learns from a source close to the Government.

While the actual details are kept secret, it is said that Great Britain has agreed to antidumping legislation on both wheat and lumber, with possible quotas. It is also intimated that as the present Russian agreement has not been abrogated, if it stands in the way of the British undertaking, the British Government will take advantage of the six months' cancellation clause to end the agreement.

Australia is reported to have been pacified in the controversy over meat which has been holding up the Anglo-Australian pact. Australia's complaint has not been so much against Russia as against the Argentine, whose chilled beef exports to the United Kingdom have worked havoc with the Australian frozen meat trade. The United Kingdom is reported by a British authority to have conceded a quota system to give Australia a bigger share of the meat market.

Wide Range of Subjects

A successful conclusion of the conference is therefore assured, according to both British and Canadian observers. What the actual benefits will mean worked out in actual trade is not so certain, but all the delegates will go home with agreements in their pockets.

The report of the committee on methods of economic coöperation was released this morning. Its recommendations cover a wide range of subjects, including industrial stan-

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THINGS PRESENT

Another of those Archibald of Pudboro stories brightens the Editorial page.

The wail that "prohibition was slipped over while the boys were overseas" will not fool anyone who reads the item on that subject in the Mirror of World Opinion. Back page.

Gladstone's advice to his son at Oxford is just as good today as it was then, as you will note on the Young Folks' page.

A warning against "dangling" participles appears in today's Word a Day.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will reply to the question: Does drinking cause men to be promoted? Is your local paper copying these "Prohibition Facts"?

Among Friday's interesting things: The improved Household page, and Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

ROOSEVELT GETS QUICK ACTION ON OUSTER POWERS

Court Puts Order Ahead to Facilitate Walker Hearing in Albany

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18—Justice Ellis J. Staley, of the New York State Supreme Court, announced today that he had placed the show-cause order on the question of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's power of removal in the case of Mayor James J. Walker, of New York City, first on his special term calendar for tomorrow. He explained that he had given this matter precedence over a long list of pending cases because of its importance and in order to facilitate the procedure by the Governor in the disposition of the charges against the Tammany Mayor.

When the hearing was resumed today, a dozen witnesses, practically constituting the Mayor's City Hall staff, were on hand in the executive chamber. Mr. John J. Curtin, the Walker counsel, did not call any of them, but continued to pursue the time-taking strategy which has characterized the Tammany opposition to all inquiry into its bailiwick, drawing throughout the morning on his inexhaustible spool of red tape. Technicalities have been Mr. Curtin's chief recourse throughout the proceedings since the Mayor was summoned before the Governor a week ago, and he started today with an enumeration of the 15 "conclusions" upon which the ouster demand is based with appeals for their dismissal. At the time of the recess for luncheon he had reached only the fifth count, with the Governor refusing his request in each instance.

Questioning Was Close

The Tammany Mayor's five-day ordeal came to a termination yesterday after he had been thoroughly examined on the admitted 50-50 fee-splitting of his brother, Dr. William H. Walker, with four doctors who handle the city's compensation cases.

Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the Hofstadter joint legislative committee, upon whose 15 specifications the Governor's direct examination of Mayor Walker was based, announced that he was content to stand upon the record when the Governor had finished with Mayor Walker, and the Executive granted the request from Mr. Curtin for 12 subpœnas.

It was not especially for the fact that the city doctors split their fees exactly in half with the Mayor's brother that Governor Roosevelt bore down so emphatically, but for the Mayor's failure to act upon learning of his brother's practice.

In his written reply to the Seabury specifications, the Mayor gave scant

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British Flier Off On Solo Ocean Hop To United States

PORTMARNOCK, Irish Free State, Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. J. A. Mollison, British distance flier, took off from here at 11:35 a. m. (5:35 a. m. E. S. T.) on a transatlantic flight to the United States.

Mr. Mollison planned to make his first stop at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and after refueling to dash on immediately for Roosevelt Field, Long Island. Then his schedule called for a quick turn-around and a dash back again, this time without a stop, to Croydon, Eng.

Mr. Mollison is piloting a tiny plane, named "The Heart's Content," weighing little more than a ton, similar to the one the Prince of Wales uses for sport and to those used by other British amateur fliers who skip across the English Channel for week-ends at Le Touquet. The plane, however, has been converted virtually into a flying gasoline tank, with 162 gallons stowed in various tanks giving an estimated cruising radius of 3300 miles.

Mr. Mollison said he hoped his round trip across the Atlantic would not require more than 2½ days. If the plane needs overhauling he will try to snatch eight hours' sleep in New York. Heart's Content, Newfoundland, is the first landmark in North America he will pass over if he holds the course he has charted.

Employer Raises Pay 20 Per Cent As His Part in Ending Trade Slump

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. H. W. Fielding, president of a Camden steel concern, announced yesterday he will spend $10,000 of his personal funds to promote an idea he believes will end present economic conditions if adopted generally by employers.

The money, Mr. Fielding said, will be used to give his 25 employees a 20 per cent increase in pay, to be effective for one year. The plan will cost him approximately $200 a week, he said.

While admitting present business conditions do not justify an increase, Mr. Fielding said:

"It is simply a plan to stimulate officers of larger industries to do in proportion what I have done.

"It would put money in the hands of workmen, who need it and will spend it.

"I believe that if the plan were carried out generally in industry, it would be only a short time before American business would arrive at good health."

Mr. Fielding said the wage increase was not in the form of a restoration from previous wage cuts—since there had been none at his plant.

Unemployed Men Turn To Wrought Iron Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 18—The ancient craft of fashioning objects in wrought iron is being revived here by a group of unemployed men who are taking advantage of free instruction in a trade from which they hope eventually to derive a livelihood.

This opportunity was afforded by the Englewood Memorial House of the Social Service Federation, which, under the supervision of Mr. N. P. Dotson, director of the recreational program sponsored by the Englewood Citizens' Employment Committee, has included in its program a course in wrought iron work by Mr. Thorlief Hendrickson.

Explores New Heights in Stratosphere

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Martin News Pictures
Prof. Auguste Piccard and His Aluminum Gondola.

Keep Boys in Home Towns, Plea of Children's Bureau

Survey Just Completed Shows Increasing Horde of Youth Taking to Highways and Stealing Rides on Freight Trains

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—From north, east, south and west a steady and growing horde of boys is tramping American highways and riding freight trains, a product of present economic conditions, it has been revealed by a study just made by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

Put a stop to this army of restless, roving children, instead of adopting a "move-on" policy, is the plea the bureau is making to communities and relief organizations, as a result of its survey.

The findings, covering boys under 21, who have taken to the road, have been presented to a steering committee of representatives of national agencies interested in the transient problem.

From practically every state in the Union boys are faring forth to join the aimless army. There is much testimony to the effect that these boys come from substantial American families. Many of them have attended college or high school. Those who are in touch with these boys believe that they are on the road because there is nothing else to do. Sometimes they leave home because support for the family came from a relief agency and was wholly inadequate to feed all the children.

Most of the communities through which the wandering hordes pass are no longer able to meet the needs of their own unemployed properly and so allow the transients to remain but 24 hours. But this keep-moving policy only contributed to demoralization.

Remedy Suggested

The bureau suggests as a remedy programs designed to keep up the morale of boys during this emergency. "Each community," it says, "might well undertake to plan some publicity for the month of September, calculated to make boys think twice before leaving home and friends and the community in which they have a recognized place for the uncertainties of the open road.

"In all publicity on this subject," says the bureau, "it is imperative, that great care be taken to rob 'the open road' of all glamour which it naturally holds for the venturesome lad, and to picture conditions as they actually exist, with the hazards and monotonous deprivations involved."

To take care of the boys who continue to take to the road, the bureau recommends protective action for them in the form of provision of shelter and food of acceptable standards, registration and interviewing and a training program to provide for those who cannot be sent home and who should not be moved on.

army burdening many communities, said Dr. A. W. McMillen, associate professor in the graduate school of social service administration at the University of Chicago.

Dr. McMillan was sent out by the children's bureau as a personal investigator to get first-hand information about these boy wanderers. From March to June he concentrated his efforts in the Southwest where boys had swarmed to escape cold weather and to look for seasonal work in the cotton fields, lettuce gardens and cantaloupe patches. He told of his experiences in an interview here.

He found them to be boys from substantial American families hitchhiking and riding freights, cooking their crude meals in the "jungles" about railroad yards, sleeping on jail floors, but in almost every case constantly being urged to "move on" because the towns were hardly able to take care of their own unemployed.

Main Objective

"Our main objective now," said Dr. McMillen, "is to stop the boys where they are and to forestall a new crop of vagrants starting off this fall for a futile and hazardous journey. Urged by the Children's Bureau, the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief has sent out letters to all high school principals in communities of more than 10,000 population to encourage keeping the boys in school or bringing them back to school.

"Permission from the Postmaster-General has been obtained to have

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Measures Proposed To Forestall New Crop Of Youthful Vagrants

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Thousands of boys are roaming the country looking for jobs which they cannot find and trying unsuccessfully to "be on their own," thus forming a roving

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

28—Is the Eighteenth Amendment the Cause of the Depression?

THE depression is world-wide. The countries which do not have prohibition are worse off than we are. Some of them are practically bankrupt. They owe us money which they cannot repay. England went off the gold standard. Wages are now paid in a depreciated currency. It was a shrewd way of reducing wages. The British workers' wages do not purchase so much now as they did before the gold standard was abandoned. Neither do salaries, rents or interest payments. This was probably necessary in order to save British industries from wholesale bankruptcy. It was not prohibition that put Great Britain in such a position.

If prohibition produced the depression in this country, it worked as a very slow poison. War-time restrictions on the liquor traffic were adopted in 1918 as economic measures. Liquor was prohibited to soldiers and sailors. War-time prohibition came in 1919, practically without opposition. The Eighteenth Amendment became operative in January, 1920. For 10 years this country enjoyed unexampled prosperity under prohibition. We were able to lend billions of dollars to other countries after the war was over. This helped them to rehabilitate their industries and set their men to work. In spite of that they now claim that they are unable to pay us back. In other words, they plead bankruptcy. We may have to accept that plea and forgive their debts. That would put us in the position of a rich creditor forgiving a poor debtor. Yet every one of those countries is spending enough on drink to more than pay what they owe us.

It was not prohibition that put them in such a position. It is not prohibition that makes them such poor customers for what we have to sell. It does not seem that prohibition in this country could cause a world depression. It would probably be nearer the truth to say that it was the absence of prohibition in the rest of the world.

PEACE GROUPS SEE TEST CASE IN MANCHUKUO

Establishing of Status Under Kellogg Pact Is Thought Vital

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 18—Recognition of Manchukuo could be given by signatories of the Kellogg Pact only after clearer definition of its terms to meet this extraordinary case, the Institute of Politics at Williams College was advised today.

Meanwhile, the world's newest political entity, put forward by Japan as a voluntary independent state, but widely believed to be a mantle cloaking Nipponese imperialism in Manchuria, hangs on the fringe of the family of nations. Problems incident to its place in a world committed to peaceful settlement of international affairs occupied a general conference presided over by Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, authority on Far Eastern affairs.

Every day new ramifications of policy, implicit in the world order built up since the World War, are calling forth interpretation and application of the Kellogg Pact, according to Prof. K. C. Leebrick of Syracuse University. Three great documents—the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact—bring a wholly fresh approach to the question of recognition, he held.

Case Under New Order

Prior to their adoption, recognition was "entirely at the option of each nation." Under this older order, China would have a right to consider recognition of Manchukuo as unfriendly or not, "as its circumstances might dictate."

But under post-war covenants, the question of recognition is brought into the realm of international law, he continued. Implications of this situation are not yet clearly defined, and Manchukuo, in his opinion, offers a specific case for definition.

Points to be decided are whether responsibilities inherent in the covenants have been violated in formation of Manchukuo. These responsibilities were listed by Professor Leebrick as nonaggression, the inherent right of self-defense, implicit mutual guarantee of territory which raises the question of a territory set up under a new government, and agreement to consult.

Urges Clear Understanding

Consultation should be open to responsible interpretation and not on terms difficult for some power to accept, he added. Under such a situation the power-making prohibitive terms cannot rightly plead that self-defense frees it from obligations under peace covenants. This interpretation was felt by observers to apply to Japanese terms, made in direct negotiations with China.

On the positive side of recognition, Profesor Leebrick pointed out that, under the League Covenant, members could not individually recognize a new nation barred from membership because of violating peace treaties. In the case of Manchukuo,

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Bouncing Yodels Made to Behave

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—How many times does a first-rate echo echo when a crack Swiss yodeler yodels? The talkies were enlisted to answer this question here today when the World's Fair staff conducted tests in one of the new exposition buildings.

Many rough estimates have been made as to how many sound repetitions can be heard when a person yoo-hoos in the center of the Travel and Transport Building. Some visitors are sure it was 20, others guess as high as 30. So fast do the echoes come it is just about impossible for anybody to keep count of them.

But now that the talkies are on the job its going to be simple to settle the question. Recording machines took down the sounds on film as they bounced back and forth from dome to floor of the big structure. Experts will be able to read these records as soon as they are developed and tell from the appearance of the sound track just how many times the echo was heard.

And if seeing is not believing in this case, the film can be run off slowly so that the layman can take his time and count yodels, yoo-hoos or oom-pahs, as they echo, re-echo—and re-echo from the talkie machine.

PICCARD GOES UP 10 MILES IN BALLOON

Altitude Record Is Set in Short Climb Over Switzerland

PROFESSOR BETTERS OWN FORMER MARK

Height of 16,500 Meters Reached in Aluminum Ball on Stratosphere Bag

EDOLO, Italy, Aug. 18 (AP)—Prof. Auguste Piccard's second record-breaking baloon excursion into the stratosphere ended at 5 p. m. today when he brought his balloon down here after almost 12 hours in the upper atmosphere, having climbed to an altitude of 16,500 meters, more than 10 miles. Last year in a similar venture he attained a height of 52,500 fet, slightly less than 10 miles.

Edolo lies in the Camonica Valley, 25 miles from Brescia.

The gondola bumped to a landing in a field on the outskirts of this little town whose entire population of 2500 turned out to welcome the adventures.

There was almost no wind and the balloon came down easily.

The natural scientist and his young assistant, Mr. Max Cosyn, stepped out of the aluminum sphere smiling broadly.

"Well," said Professor Piccard, that was a profitable trip."

But before he could say another word he insisted upon seeing to the deflation of the balloon.

Once he decided to land, he came down gradually and the operation required about two hours.

High above the earth, he knew the northwest wind probably would carry him out over the Adriatic sea if he remained up much longer.

He landed within striking distance of Lake Garda, which he had been able to see from the moment he crossed the Alps and the Swiss frontier.

Presumably, since he said it was a profitable trip, he had learned something more about the cosmic rays which some believe hold a clue to whether the universe is "running down" or is destined to "live forever." Measurement of these rays was one of the principal objectives of the trip.

The cosmic rays, falling on the earth from somewhere in the upper regions, constitutes one of the great puzzles of natural science. Some believe they result from formation of new matter among the stars billions of miles away. Others thiink they are produced by a process of destruction of matter which some day will blot out the entire universe.

He took off from the airdrome at Dubendorf, Switzerland, at 5:06 a. m. today (11:06 p. m. Wednesday, E. S. T.), after weeks of waiting for suitable weather conditions.

The radio messages sent by Professor Piccard today were the first ever received from the stratosphere.

In his message at noon he said:

"We have crossed the Engadine Mountains at an altitude of 16,500 meters."

Chang to Stay In North China To Stop Revolt

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18 — Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has instructed Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang to remain in Peiping indefinitely to prevent a threatened revolt of North China militarists against Nanking.

Marshal Chang agreed to remain without resuming his official position which may offer a compromise with the Nanking civilian Government.

Fifty-seven North China generals, including Gen. Ma Chan-shan, threatened to break with Nanking if Marshal Chang departs. General Ma telegraphed to the effect that Manchurian volunteers solidly support Marshal Chang and resent the efforts of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, to remove him.

Mr. Wang and other Nanking leaders are conferring today with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and the outcome of the discussions is likely to decide whether dissensions will widen or a compromise is possible.

Nanking is financially and militarily unable to face a revolt in North China under present conditions and the civilians will probably be compelled to approve Marshal Chiang's prompt move to avert any uprising.

Mrs. Wang accompanied her husband to assist in the discussions which are to decide his political future.

WOMEN FLIERS END FOURTH DAY IN AIR

VALLEY STEAM, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—With unfavorable weather forecast for the final day of their attempt to set an endurance flight record for women, Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Mrs. Louise Thaden completed their fourth full day in the air today.

Because rain and wind were forecast, with the possibility that refueling might be temporarily impossible, 100 gallons were piped into the endurance plane from the fueling ship. This is enough to keep them up until mid-afternoon tomorrow, by which time they will have established a record.

TOWN MANAGER OF STOUGHTON PROUD OF WORK

Ten Years on Job Finds Many Improvements Under Winslow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOUGHTON, Mass. — A town manager who has held his job for 10 years and apparently has made no enemies is a good man to talk to in these days of tax bills and employment problems, especially if your town operates under another system. Such a man is Mr. Burton Winslow, town manager of Stoughton, a town where the manager idea is held in high esteem.

Ask him what he is proudest of during his decade here and he hesitates. Born in Maine of Mayflower stock, he got most of his training for 18 years under Brockton city engineers, though he did spend some time in Akron, Ohio, helping put in 11 miles of steel water pipe. As a town manager his work runs from city engineering and making out budgets, to deciding whether so and so in the welfare department needs a pair of shoes.

"What I am proudest of?" he begins. "Well, I'm glad I've been able to stay 10 years in one place, glad to be back in New England. The middle West teaches you not to be picayunish, and to have scope and ideas, but New England cities and towns are better financed. Perhaps I'm proudest of the increased efficiency of the Stoughton water and fire departments, so that we get a lower rate of insurance. We have a new pumping plant, a new standpipe, and 20 miles of new water main, so that we have the confidence of the insurance exchange, and are put in a new class rating. Last September we put in four miles of water pipe to relieve unemployment. Last year, beginning in April, we put in a sewer trunk line employing 100 to 130 local men, and all our road work is done by hand and by local labor.

"You want to know what qualities are necessary for a successful town manager? He must be a good engineer, a good business man and an adaptable man. I've always been glad of my practical training, beginning when I was 17 under the city engineer of Brockton, and continued in Akron; but as for a boy of mine who wanted to be a town manager, I'd send him to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a civil engineering course. Then I'd want him to have five years' practical experience in engineering on the construction side, and five years on inside efficiency engineering—that is the business side—and then by the time he is 35 he might be well enough trained and adaptable enough to be a good manager. Also, it would help him to have much experience in civic duties. He's got to be a good community man and run the city on a business basis.

"According to the by-laws of the town I'm supposed to fill 13 definite positions by which I show results to the selectmen, and my common sense tells me not to bother with other men's jobs, to leave schools and the public library alone except to help keep the buildings in repair, not to bother with the assessors or the town clerk. Stoughton has a population of 8200 and a per capita valuation last year of only $1000. Very different from some of the towns around Boston, so I can't do much about parks, playgrounds, and landscape gardening. I do need to be something of a sanitation expert though.

"Here's what I've been doing today, an average day. I started the morning with inspecting some highway work. Then as it came on to rain I put in some time in the office for we pay our bills once a week. There were constant interruptions, of course. One woman came in to see why she had no old age assistance. Her husband was working but wouldn't be next winter. I told her she'd have to wait. Then a steam roller we hired from Brockton got lost and borrowed about 4 cents worth of water from a house on the road and the housewife in great excitement telephoned in to have us make a deduction for the amount on her bill. Then this afternoon I've water bills to discuss with householders, sewer work to inspect, and I want to see the conditions around some cesspools. You see a town manager has many functions."

Thus the manager himself talks. Mr. James Leahan, one of the leading citizens and taxpayers of Stoughton, says that because the selectmen and the manager work so well together in Stoughton the town manager system is most successful, that appointments are taken out of politics, that the water department once one of the poorest, is now second to none in the State, that the streets never have a mud puddle that taxes have been lowered, and best of all, "you can get any question about town matters answered civilly and efficiently at the town hall." Now the town elects only a school committee of five, he says, a finance committee of five and five selectmen. All other appointments are in the hands of the selectmen and manager.

Mr. Winslow might have added that one of his many occupations is answering questions about the city manager idea and its working. However, the man most in demand for this is Mr. Clarence Bingham, of Norwood. He was the first town manager in Massachusetts and has had experience as well in Florida, New York and Ohio. At present only six towns and cities in Massachusetts have this form of government. They are Mansfield, Norwood, Middleboro, Stoughton, Fall River and Orange. In the United States 430 cities and towns with managers are to be found.

Britain to Act Against Dumping

(Continued from Page 1)

dardization, grading and standards of agricultural products, industrial coöperation, films and radio.

Practical in application and of world-wide utility to trade are the recommendations of the subcommittee on industrial standardization under Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council of Canada. Chief among these recommendations are:

1. Maintenance of the closest contact between the central standardization bodies in the different parts of the Commonwealth through a liaison committee (the first probably in London).

2. Immediate agreements regarding commercial standards and practices in the steel, timber and chemical industries.

3. A scheme for color information for the whole Empire.

With a view to assisting the coördination of the work of national standardization, the committee further recommends that specifications should be in accordance with the needs of industry and fulfill a generally recognized want; that the community interest of producer and consumer should be maintained throughout; that the specifications should be arrived at by general consent; that periodical review and revision should be undertaken to prevent crystallization and keep the specifications abreast of progress; that full information regarding the invitation of any specification and progress in its preparation should without delay be circulated by the originating body to the corresponding bodies in other parts of the Commonwealth.

"This is the first time that the foremost authorities in the Empire have so prominently had brought to their notice the real implication of 'industrial standardization,'" said Mr. Charles D. Le Maistre, technical adviser on industrial standardization with the British delegation, "and to the real value to industry of these nationally agreed standard specifications."

The conference had difficulties in agreeing on tariffs because of diversity of interests, Mr. Le Maistre pointed out. The standardization movement implies intelligent coöperation as against destructive individualism, and without agreements on trade practices and qualities of materials it is extremely difficult to have a satisfactory report. While Russian planning, he continued, is compulsory and therefore irksome Russia is showing the world that without industrial planning we are not going to meet one another's requirements to any adequate degree.

"The idea of coördinating standardization work throughout the Empire has certainly received a great impetus by the work of this subcommittee," Mr. Le Maistre advised a Monitor interviewer.

"It has helped to remove the misconception that standardization means crystallization and would interfere with invention and design. Instead of being of a stultifying nature the work, so long as it is conducted on these fundamental principles, is one of the most progressive coöperative movements ever brought to light."

In the future treaties made with foreign countries will not be allowed to interfere with mutual preferences which commonwealth governments may accord each other. This decision was arrived at by the committee on commercial relations with foreign countries, whose report was made public last night. The policy was also accepted that foreign countries were not to be allowed to over-ride by regional treaties those obligations to any British nation with which they have most-favored-nation treaties.

In regard to the first question it is understood that while each government will determine its own particular policy, the committee feels that not only should the British nations refrain from treaty obligations that might interfere with their "family" arrangements but should go so far as to free themselves from existing treaties, if there are any, which might so interfere.

In regard to the second question, attention was drawn to recent tendencies in foreign countries to conclude regional agreements between themselves for the mutual accord of preferences which were designed as being exclusive, and not to be extended to countries which were not parties to, or did not adhere to, the agreements.

On this point, states the report, there was a general agreement that foreign countries which had existing treaty obligations to grant most-favored-nation treatment to the products of particular parts of the Commonwealth could not be allowed to over-ride such obligations by regional agreements of the character in question. The report was signed by the chairman, Mr. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance, South Africa.

Agreement on Customs

The report of the customs administration committee, handed down yesterday, follows closely the policy as outlined by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, head of the British delegation, at the opening session of the conference.

The official summary of the report reads:

1. In respect to customs administration, it was agreed that the aims to be kept in view should be:

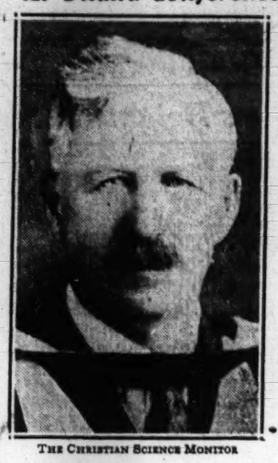
(a) Avoidance of uncertainty as to the amount of duty which would be payable on the arrival of goods in the importing country.

(b) Reduction of friction and delay to the minimum.

(c) Provision of facilities for the expeditious and effective settlement of disputes relating to all matters affecting the operation of the customs tariff.

2. It was also agreed that any measures which customs administration might take to protect themselves against evasion should be consistent with this fundamental.

Standardization Chief At Ottawa Conference



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. H. M. TORY

President of National Research Council of Canada

FLIERS FINISH PLANS FOR FLIGHT TO OSLO

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. Julius Robertson of Negaunee, Mich., engaged as copilot of the airplane Green Mountani Boy on a projected flight to Oslo, Norway, with Mr. Clyde A. Lee of Oshkosh, Wis., has withdrawn.

Mr. Lee will be accompanied by Mr. John Boshkor of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his flight to Harbor Grace, N. F., tomorrow. Mr. Boshkor is a native of Norway. From Harbor Grace, Mr. Lee and Mr. Boshkor will attempt the ocean hop to Norway.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. S. F. Swantees, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. S. F. Swantees, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Erma A. Kelly, Shreveport, La.
Lewis M. Kelly, Shreveport, La.
Elmer E. Sager, Battle Creek, Mich.
Anna D. Sager, Battle Creek, Mich.
Mrs. Cora M. Ernst, Grand Rapids, Mich.
F. D. Ernst, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Gilbert G. Martenson, Las Animas, Colo.
Miss Mildred Young, Dallas, Texas.
B. M. Dawson, Boulder, Colo.
E. R. Burroughs, Westminster, Colo.
Veta A. West, Austin, Minn.
Naomi Berber, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Bernice Lucas, Parsons, Kan.
Emma W. Schussler, Minneapolis, Minn.
Florence Wood, Denver, Colo.
Burton R. Cole, Wilmington, Del.
Otis D. Sloan, Wilmington, Del.
Miss Bertha Raphael, Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. Lucy H. Schuyler, Clinton, Iowa.
Eleanor Schuyler, Clinton, Iowa.
Mrs. Louise S. Snodgrass, Fort Worth, Texas.
Harry T. Snodgrass, Fort Worth, Texas.
Thomas P. Goodman, Washington, D. C.
John Sanderson, Evanston, Ill.
Jack Frost, Wilmette, Ill.
Mrs. Anne K. Grier, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Aubury A. Nelson, Laconia, N. H.
Miss Bertha M. Taylor, Washington, D. C.
Miss Viola M. Lurch, Jackson, Heights, N. Y.
Miss Audrey M. Lurch, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
George W. Hemenes, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Mary C. Hemenes, Los Angeles, Calif.
Thomas E. Price, London, Eng.
Mrs. Emma E. Newman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Brita K. Newman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. B. W. Burr, Temple, Texas.
Mrs. Hattie E. Gates, Torrington, Conn.
Miss Catherine A. Eddy, Freeport, N. Y.
Mrs. Catherine G. Runner, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Philip L. Runner, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
John G. Runner, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. Edith Lembeke, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mrs. O. T. Cropper, Topeka, Kan.
O. T. Cropper, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Edith Baily, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Alice Beverstock, Lawrence, Kan.
Mrs. Willie G. Fischer, El Paso, Texas.
Mrs. F. M. Butt, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Helen A. Spencer, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Emma T. Pearson, Plandome, L. I., N. Y.
G. M. Pearson, Plandome, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. J. H. Leiser Jr., Lyndhurst, N. J.
J. H. Leiser Jr., Lyndhurst, N. J.
Mrs. M. C. Denny, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Miss Helen Denny, St. Peterburg, Fla.
Nils Erik Johansson, Stockholm, Sweden.
Mrs. Maria Johansson, Stockholm, Sweden.
Mrs. Paulina Ryden, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ruth E. Ryden, Providence, R. I.
Victor Bailey, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Ernest Bailey, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Letitia Bailey, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Mrs. Wealthy D. Garman, Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland G. Garman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Angeline Ritenour, North Platte, Neb.
Mrs. Florence Johnson, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Miss Ethel Johnson, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Pearl Regal, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Mazie Addington, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes G. Loeschner, Forest Hills, N. J.
Miss Madge Shaper, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mrs. Pearl Shaper, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mrs. Carrie P. Norton, Eggertsville, N. Y.
Miss Mary J. Abriel, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Louise E. Liess, Eggertsville, N. Y.
Alfred Holmead, Houston, Texas.
Margaret Murray, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. A. D. Cobban, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Helen M. Barnbrook, Providence, R. I.
Frieda Bleicker, New York, N. Y.
Edra E. Greenleaf, Clovis, N. M.
Mrs. A. Normandin, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Joyce Normandin, Chicago, Ill.
Al A. Normandin, Chicago, Ill.
Knyvett Romer Lee, Galhampton, Somerset, Eng.
Miss Rose Saulnier, New York, N. Y.
Lafayette P. Griffith, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie M. Burns, Danville, Ill.
Earl C. Nelson, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Mrs. Kate K. Coolidge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. Grace K. Bates, Des Moines, Iowa.
Carl G. Strock, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. Claire M. Whetsel, Vineland, N. J.
James Whetsel, Vineland, N. J.
Mrs. Madeline Holmgren, Highland Park, Ill.
Miss Hazel E. Eckhart, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Louise Engster, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. Pauline Engster, West New York, N. J.
Albert J. Engster, West New York, N. J.
Miss Ruth S. Ridley, Brunswick, Maine.
Mrs. Grace Fairchild Fox, Van Nuys, Calif.
Carolyn Hill, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Mary Samsel, Philadelphia, Penna.
George Hill, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Leonard Marks, West Orange, N. J.
Miss Jennie Gibson, Newark, N. J.
Miss Pearl Hill, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Isabel L. Robinson, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Sara Black Little, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss E. Louise Bricker, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Albert E. Nugent, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Edna A. Harrington, Portland, Maine.
Albert E. Nugent Jr., Dunkirk, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Bristol, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Clif L. Johnson, Dallas, Texas.
Elizabeth McKnight, Quincy, Ill.
Cora S. Niles, Boulder, Colo.
Mrs. H. E. Stockbridge, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma D. Ireland, Germantown, Penna.
Mrs. Hattie J. Williams, Pocatello, Idaho.
Mrs. Marion D. MacCann, Wichita, Kan.
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Towe, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Georgia E. Lowry, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Mrs. Anna L. Nueller, Bogota, N. J.
John Newert, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Walter Monroe Thompson, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Bert Clark, Tulsa, Okla.
Miss Hazel Horvath, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. R. B. Whitcomb Los Angeles, Calif.
R. B. Whitcomb, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Bertha Antoine, Boulder, Colo.
A. H. Antoine, Boulder, Colo.
Miss Josephine Louise Antoine, New York, N. Y.
A. J. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Lily B. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss Juliet Delf, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Allan Smith, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Thomas H. Nicholls, Winnipeg, Canada.
Edith A. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.
Beth Quinlan, Manhattan, Kan.
Gaston Brohan, Royal Oak, Mich.
Mrs. Nena E. Adler, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Hattie O. Jamison, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna H. Little, Youngstown, Ohio.
Mrs. Truman A. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Nina H. Ross, Miller City, Mont.
James O. Webster, Winter Haven, Fla.
Mrs. J. O. Webster, Winter Haven, Fla.
Mary E. Warren, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Annie Y. Abbott, New York, N. Y.
L. Camilleri, New York, N. Y.
John Charles Mosser, Philadelphia, Penna.
Rena M. Day, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Hazel B. Hey, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Bertha Randall, Fulton, N. Y.
Miss Bertha May Randall, Fulton, N. Y.
Mrs. Harold Kenny, Fulton, N. Y.
Harold Kenny, Fulton, N. Y.
Mrs. Leona A. Howe, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Mary Margaret Yost, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Charlotte Virginia Horvath, Detroit, Mich.
Robert Rogo, Detroit, Mich.
Mary Jane Rogo, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. G. E. Rogo, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mary C. Hemenes, Los Angeles, Calif.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

RKO. Boston—"American Madness," 9:40 a. m.; 12:41, 3:42, 6:43, 9:44 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Flame of Mexico," 1:00, 2:50, 4:35, 6:20, 8:05, 9:59 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Reporting the World," 3; museum league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Colonial Portraits, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Annual flower show, Community Garden Club of Duxbury, through Sunday.

Third in lecture series on Revolutionary days, "Count Rumford," by the Rev. Carroll Perry, home of Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane, "The Chimneys," Manchester, 11:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with showers tonight and possibly Friday morning; slightly cooler Friday; moderate west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and probably Friday morning; slightly cooler Friday and in northwest portion tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight and possibly Friday morning; cooler Friday.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight and probably Friday morning; cooler Friday.

Vermont: Showers tonight and possibly Friday; cooler Friday and in northwest portion tonight.

Maine: Showers tonight and Friday; slightly cooler in west portion Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds, strong at times over south portion; weather overcast, with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	80	Montreal	66	84
Bismarck	48	78	Nantucket	70	78
Boston	74	84	New Orleans	80	88
Buffalo	66	80	New York	74	78
Calgary	52	84	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Charleston	80	84	North Platte	62	90
Chicago	64	84	Philadelphia	76	86
Cincinnati	72	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	110
Denver	66	84	Pittsburgh	68	88
Eastport, Me.	60	64	Portland, Me.	66	72
Hatteras	82	84	Raleigh	74	88
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	70	90
7p.m. Aug. 17	72	..	St. Paul	54	82
Helena, Mont.	60	92	Salt Lake City	74	106
Huron, S. D.	50	82	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	78	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	82
Kansas City	66	90	Seattle	58	72
Key West	86	88	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	64	84	Washington	70	82
Memphis	76	90	Wichita, Kan.	72	92
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Williston, N.D.	56	72

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 18.
B—Maximum, Aug. 17.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 1:29 p. m., Friday 1:45 a. m.
Height of tides, 9:5 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:11 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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NEW DIRECTORY SHOWS BOSTON STILL GROWING

Listing for 1932 Indicates Increase in Population During Past Year

Boston's reputation as a staid and settled community gets a rude jolt from the 1932 City Directory, just out.

Nearly 3000 pages of tightly compressed names and statistics give documentary evidence that Boston is "up and coming." The eighty-sixth annual publication of Sampson & Murdock's "human document" makes a laughingstock of outsiders such as the New York writer who only a few years ago referred to the bay-side metropolis of 15-story "skyscrapers" as "that quaint little town up in New England."

The 1932 directory shows that more than two-thirds of its nearly 500,000 listed inhabitants are very much on the go. Nineteen per cent dropped out since last year's directory was issued. More than 20 per cent of all the names are new to this weighty work. Nearly 30 per cent of its listed populace got shifted around in the so-called "Hub," either changing their residence or their occupation.

Whoever believes that putting out the 1932 directory in slow, old Boston simply meant changing the last figure in the 1931 book may be amazed to know that the publishers changed 67 per cent of their type because, within a year, 19 per cent of the people were on the "go"; 21 per cent were on the "come" and 28 per cent apparently went around in circles, total 67 per cent.

Boston used to have a directory which in a way used to give evidence of having undertaken a bigger job in its relatively thin volume than the present publishers in their book that measures three and a half inches between covers.

In those days, the publishers used to arrange the names of the city's inhabitants according to social rank. The Z's might be first and the A's might be last back in the days when a Cornhill coppersmith by the name of Paul Revere found his name halfway through the city directory. That Boston's famous patriot dwelt near the halfway rung of the social ladder speaks well for American democracy.

The modern directory, however, gives no thought to social classification. It leaves that to the Blue Book which puts middle-class Paul Revere's descendents up near the front cover.

"Aagard, Earling, restaurant worker, 104 Belvidere Street," comes first in 1932. The Cabots and the Lowells await their turn.

The publishers of the modern directory appraise its value from a more practical viewpoint. They offer the new book to the business public, "with its wealth of information" for new prospects, to avoid waste or to find what is wanted, and "as a tool to help climb out of the depression."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:00 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Bill Howard's Modernistiques.
8:00 Salute to Greenfield.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 "The Unwarranted Increase in the Cost of Education in Massachusetts," Senator Charles A. Stevens.
9:30 NBC, "Tompkins Corners," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, American Legion program; speaker, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—William Elliot, baritone.
5:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman.
5:30 Clara Shear, soprano.
5:45 Michael Ahearn, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Philco Word Building Contest.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 NBC, New York Orchestra; Revellers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra, Graham Harris, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Walter O'Keefe; guest orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard musical sketch book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Romance of the Out-of-Doors, with Bob Emery.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, the "Melodeers."
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka," sketch.
9:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local Dance Music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
5:15 The "Happy Repairman."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Shapiro and Shefter, pianists.
6:00 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother," Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Kelsey Highland Harmonies.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Midsummer Nights"; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Helen Barr, soprano; Francis Cronin, organist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:15 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEBSTER TABLET UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRYEBURG, Maine, Aug. 18—Residents of Fryeburg joined yesterday in celebrating the annual Fryeburg Academy Alumni Day, which is devoted to the memory of Daniel Webster. The unveiling of a bronze tablet at the County Registry Building, where deeds copied by Webster are on file, as well as class reunions and a costume parade were among the events on the program for the day.

40 BUILDINGS AUCTIONED

MOOSUP, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—More than 40 buildings and 80 parcels of land formerly owned by the American Woolen Company were sold at auction here yesterday to individuals for $59,300.

KEARSARGE FOREST DEDICATION DAY SET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18—Gov. John G. Winant and former Gov. Charles W. Tobey will participate in a service of dedication on Mt. Kearsarge next Sunday afternoon. Mr. Tobey will deliver the principal address and Governor Winant will accept the deed for 1600 acres which are to be added to the New Hampshire National Forest reservation.

The land has been donated by the women's clubs of the State, money for its purchase having been raised by these organizations. This service is being sponsored by the Kearsarge Ministers' Association, in coöperation with the women's clubs of New London, Sunapee and Warner, and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

CURTIS NOTIFICATION EXERCISES TODAY

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 18 (AP)—At a simple ceremony today, Vice-President Charles Curtis will be notified formally of his renomination by the Republican Party. In keeping with the expressed desire of Mr. Curtis, the ceremony will be in sharp contrast with the pomp which accompanied his notification four years ago.

The Kansas Capitol will be the scene again. Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will preside. The ceremony will begin at 3 p. m. (central standard time.) Dr. Philip C. King, president of Washburn College here, will deliver the invocation. Mr. L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, keynoter at the Republican national convention, will make the notification speech.

MORE TOWNS REDUCE RATES

Assessors in two more Massachusetts towns have announced reductions in the tax rates for 1932. In Paxton the new rate will be $35.80 a $1000, which is $7.80 lower than last year. West Bridgewater citizens will pay $27.80 in 1932. This represents a cut of $2.50.

Accuracy of Bible Wins Proof By New Linguistic Evidence

Historical Authenticity of Old Testament Said to Be Assured by Professor of Biblical History

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Linguistic evidence has added new proof of the historical accuracy of the Old Testament according to Dr. A. S. Yahuda—formerly professor of Biblical history at Berlin and of Semitic languages at Madrid.

At a recent meeting here Dr. Yahuda declared that the very fact that the Jewish people had, through centuries, persistently regarded the years of sojourn in Egypt as the cradle period of their development, was proof in itself of the accuracy of the account, since no people would have invented so insignificant an entry into world history.

The Jews had been, through all history, a wandering people. They had absorbed the culture of many nations and they had absorbed much of the languages with which they had come in contact.

Through this evidence of language influences, the fact that the story of the exodus was written at the time it occurred was proved beyond doubt, since the author, writing in Hebrew, made use of the words and expressions of Egypt in a way which showed that Hebrew readers must have been so well acquainted with them as to be unconscious of any strangeness in their inclusion in the text.

In the story, for instance, of the hiding of the infant Moses in the bulrushes, the word used for the ark in which the mother placed the child was the Egyptian, not the Hebrew, word. So also were the words used for bulrushes, for flags and for river.

The much-criticized story of Joseph is crowded with evidences which prove its origin to have been in Egypt itself, Dr. Yahuda declared.

The shaving of Joseph, described in Genesis, 41:14, proves acquaintance with the custom which required such a procedure before any man could stand before the king. In his own country, Joseph would have regarded a beard as a mark of dignity, but in Egypt, long hair was permitted only during a period of mourning for a relative.

The story of the gifts brought by Joseph's brethren shows clearly, in Genesis 43:25, that the author was well aware of the fact that a ceremony had to be performed in connection with the presentation. He was also aware that such a ceremony need not be described in detail in order to be understood by readers who also understood the customs of Egypt.

The narrative of the finding of the king's cup in Benjamin's sack affords, Dr. Yahuda said, some of the strongest evidence that the story was written in Egypt. Much conjecture had surrounded the words "and whereby he divineth" which occur in Genesis 44:5, until, by linguistic comparison, it was discovered that the words had reference to the extremely popular "snake game"—a game in which, in company with everyone else in Egypt, the king indulged, using his silver cup for the throwing of dice upon the board.

These stories, said Dr. Yahuda, are far older than the exile in Babylon. They belong to the great civilization of Ur. They were recorded by a person who knew the Egyptians, who thought in Egyptian, but who wrote in Hebrew—a person who, telling of the exodus, must have taken part in that great journey himself.

City Relief Fund Found Inadequate

The amount of money now available and in prospect for carrying on the relief program of the allocating committee of the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign obviously will be inadequate to meet the needs likely to arise before Jan. 1, 1933, the committee reports.

Mr. C. M. Rogerson, secretary of the committee, says $762,230 has been distributed among private charitable organizations for relief purposes to date. This leaves available for further distribution for the balance of the calednar year approximately $100,000 cash plus whatever additional sums may be received on subscriptions and pledges which have not yet been paid.

In order to make the most of this balance, the allocating committee plans to meet again late in September and to use the remaining available funds for the most pressing unemployment needs in the hope that it will be able to keep the necessary community work going until the community can have an opportunity to replenish the available funds, either by contributions to the charitable organizations themselves or through such other united effort as may seem desirable.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Men's Nettleton Oxfords
$9.85
Formerly $13.50
Barmac Oxfords
$6.45
Formerly $8 to $10
McFARLIN'S
195 Main Street East

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy and Company
Humming Bird Stockings $1
STREET FLO

DOCTOR ADVISES PUBLIC TO AVOID MEDICAL BOOKS

Lord Dawson Sets Task of Studying Bodily Effects of Faulty Thinking

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It is the duty of the medical profession to "explain faulty trends of thought and feeling and their relation to bodily function," declared Lord Dawson of Penn, presiding at the centenary meeting of the British Medical Association here, recently.

Opening a medical exhibition held in connection with the centenary meeting, Lord Dawson advised people not to read medical literature unless they are doctors.

"The only effect of such reading," he added, "would be a new disease every minute."

Lord Dawson said that in different individuals "circumstances of stress" give rise to different types of diseases. Pervading such problems, he said, "is a fundamental error of thought—namely, that disturbances of your mind are under your control and are therefore your fault, whereas disturbances of your body are not under your control and are therefore your misfortune."

"It is sometimes only necessary," he added, " to explain an illness, for the patient to cure himself. Health, like healing, comes in the last resort from within."

Lord Dawson advocated education in matters of health. "The objective of such teaching," he said, "should be a knowledge of health with only incidental or illustrative references to disease. The result would be great saving of illness and therefore, in a few years, of expense."

Not the least advantage of education, Lord Dawson went on, "would be to dissipate belief in the magical with its false gods, and to inculcate belief in the reign of law and its close pursuance as the only way."

Keep Boys at Home, Is Plea of Bureau

(Continued from Page 1)

bulletins posted in all United States post offices warning against the deprivations of the open road. Facts concerning the hard experiences of the boys and possible ways of dealing with the unprecedented situation have been sent out to social agencies confronted with this problem of transients which transcends anything they have yet known."

"Actual statistics as to how many boys are on the road are like nuggets of gold," he declared, "because very few records are being kept, but a few cases where figures could be obtained indicate the seriousness of the problem. Along the route of the Southern Pacific many small towns in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona reported the passing of about 200 men and boys daily during the winter and spring. This railroad from September to April inclusive recorded almost 417,000 trespassers ejected on its 9130 miles of track. In the month of May it was estimated that 1500 transients per day rode the freights through Kansas City and that from 20 to 25 per cent of these were boys.

"Boys from New England and the north central states were found in Washington, D. C., and farther south. During the six months ending in April in the District of Columbia, for instance, approximately 2600 boys were known to be transients. In Memphis, Tenn., from September to March 3000 transient boys were on their way.

Problem National

"The problem is national in scope," he declared, "because figures show that the boys actually come from every state in the Union. Therefore the burden of taking care of them should not be put on small towns and isolated communities which already have their own unemployment problems.

"I would suggest a national transient service fund to be used to aid those communities which are getting more than their normal share of vagrants, the money to be allotted only when the town can show a good plan for handling the situation in such a way that it does not increase the problem or make the road alluring. Such a fund, of course, would require action by Congress.

"To prevent these boys from leaving home there must be something done to make life more interesting where they are. This would mean enlarging school curricula, extending class hours, making trade courses available since these make a great appeal to boys, making available for evening use by community groups all the school equipment for recreation and vocational-training activities, and opening gymnasiums, athletic parks and fields to wider groups and more varied uses."

To take care of the boys already "on the road" some constructive measures were suggested. Those who have homes to go to should be returned in some way. But those who have no homes to go to must be given something to do, he said. In California, for instance, 30 labor camps for forestry activities were established for their transient boys and men. One of these was exclusively for boys.

Similar projects could be set up in other sections to engage the boys' interest. No single project will meet the needs everywhere but imagination and vigor in any community will reveal some kind of a project that could be established to keep the boys where they are and stop their endless wanderings.

"Above all," he concluded, "great care should be taken to rob the 'open road' of all the glamour which it holds for the venturesome boy and to picture conditions as they actually exist with the many deprivations involved."

W.C.T.U. Again Elects Mrs. Boole as Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

idential candidates who support them.

"There are many serious problems facing our nation. We deplore the injection of the liquor question which will make more difficult the solution of all. We recommend to our members and friends the careful study of all these problems and their action as judgment and conscience may decide.

"We do not dictate to our members their political affiliations, but because the first step for a repeal or modification amendment is the proposal of such an amendment by the Congress, we will support for Congress only such candidates as declare for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and its supporting legislation. We will maintain the same policy toward candidates for state and county offices and for state legislatures.

"We believe the time is not far distant when there will be an uprising of the American people for a new majority party based on moral ideals which will include observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and other great principles of government."

One of the most damaging attacks on prohibition has been made by the motion-picture industry, Miss Maude Aldrich of Oregon, director of that department, told the convention this morning. The result has been to arouse the public to campaign for federal supervision.

"The motion-picture industry and influential persons employed by it," Miss Aldrich said, "have been promising the public for over 10 years that antiprohibition propaganda and pictures tending to create disrespect for authority were no longer to be produced but they continnue unabated. Their ability to create prejudice and emotional rebellion against prohibition is probably greater than that of any other single enemy.

"A motion picture theater representative informed a friend of mine that they could educate the public to be for or against anything through the movies. An awakened public conscience is demanding with increasing determination federal regulation of motion picture production of a nature that will safeguard the best in our national ideals and institutions. The number of national organizations supporting federal supervision has increased from 2 to 14 in the last four years and local, county, district and state organizations of every description have taken up this crusade for more wholesome motion pictures."

So-called habit-forming drugs and tobacco were condemned by Mrs. Ethelyn H. Roberts of Rhode Island, director of the narcotic department.

In 1933 the organization will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the temperance crusade, when women knelt in the snow to pray before the saloon. The celebration will last for four years, and its 10 goals were described by Mrs. Colvin. The country has been divided into six sections, each of which has been named for one of the women pioneers who lived there. Each section has been asked for each year to have 60 prayer meetings and 60 medal contests, form 60 new unions, get 1000 new subscriptions to each of the organizations publications, 60 gifts of $1000 each, and 60 bequests.

POWER GROUPS NOTE INCREASED ACTIVITY

Mr. Frank B. Comerford, president of the New England Power Association, in a statement today to the Associated Press, said definite improvement in industrial activity in many parts of New England was becoming apparent in the daily power production records of the association.

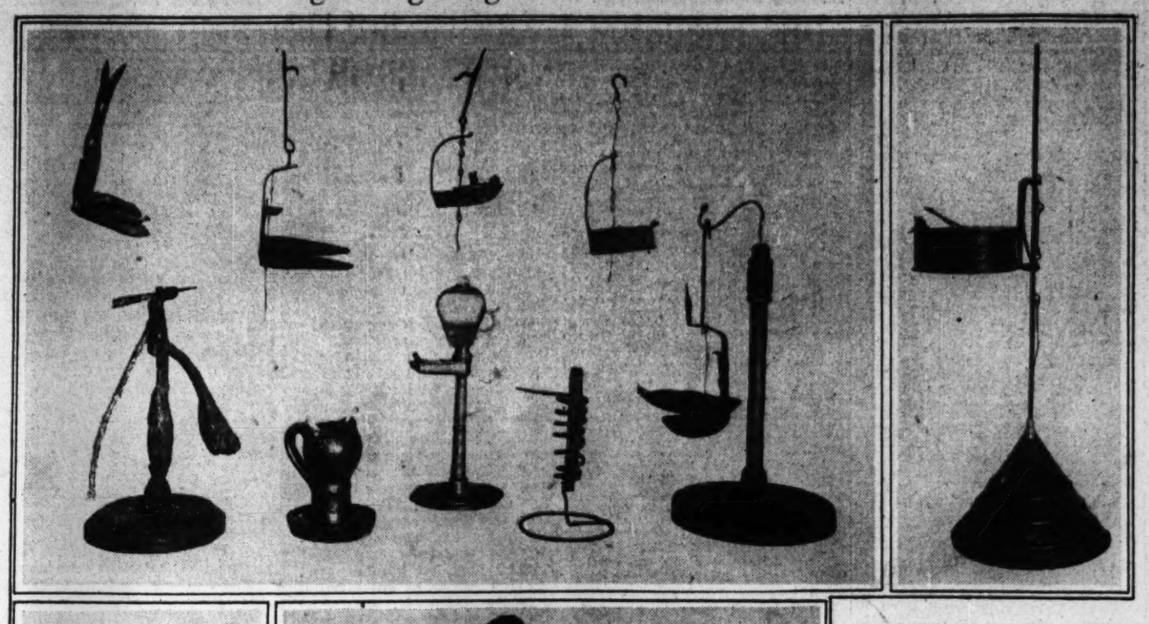
"For the first time since the early part of April," the statement read, "the companies comprising the New England Power Association group are showing definite improvement in primary power output. Industrial activity has increased in the greater part of the area served by our company. This increase has been noticeable each day for the last week and on two occasions primary sales have exceeded 5,000,000 kilowatt hours a day, a figure which had not been reached on any day since early last April."

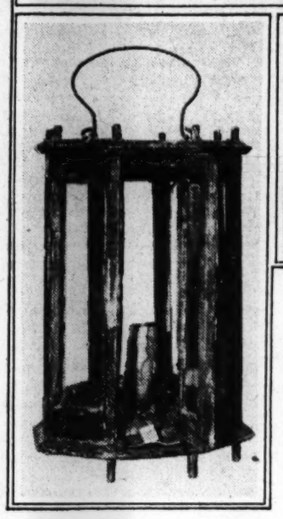
COUNCIL CONFIRMS GOLDBERG AS JUDGE

Mr. Lewis Goldberg, former member of the Public Utilities Commission, was confirmed by the Executive Council yesterday, as a justice of the Superior Court.

The Governor, who submitted Mr. Goldberg's name at the council's last meeting Aug. 1, presided at today's session. The new justice succeeds Judge Henry T. Lummus of Lynn, recently promoted to the Supreme Court bench.

Mere Lightning Bugs to the Modern Electric Bulb





All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

TYPES OF EARLY LAMPS

Upper Left—Top Row, Left to Right—Earliest Type of Iron "Spoon Betty"; Double "Betty," or "Phoebe" Type; Iron "Betty" of the Type Brought Over on Mayflower; Tin "Betty," Rare and Valuable Species. Bottom Row, Left to Right—Splint and Rush Holder of Early Pilgrim Design; Fat-Burning Dutch Pottery Lamp; Time-Telling Pewter Lamp Diminishing Oil in Glass Reservoir Shows Hour of Night on Encircling Pewter Girdle; "Cat-o-Nine" Tails Rush Was Dipped in Grease and Placed in Holder; Dutch Fat-Burning Lamp and Stand Used in Early Pennsylvania. Upper Right—Ancestor of the "Bridge" Lamp. Extremely Rare Adjustable Cruse Lamp of Early American Workmanship. Lower Left—Early American Wooden Candle Lantern.

Centuries of Illumination Depicted in New York Show

Lamps of All Ages Tell Story of Development of Artificial Light From Days of Primitive Man to Present Time

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Starting with the remains of a wood fire built by primitives, to provide warmth and light, the story of how civilized man has developed the means of furnishing illumination during the course of 2000 years is told in an exhibit by the National Carbon Company at 306 Madison Avenue.

Developed by Dr. Charles F. Brown, Toledo archæologist, as a personal hobby during the course of 38 years of travel and activity in the interest of antiquarian research, the collection gives a picture of lighting facilities in use through the ages.

The first section begins with examples of ancient Egyptian, Greek and Roman types of lamps, the latter being generally designed with a hole in the center for the admission of oil, a place at one end for holding a wick made of moss or rush and a crook at the other end to serve as a handle.

Here are included bronze and terra-cotta lamps of both the standing and hanging variety, the latter suspended by a chain, and an early censer used for carrying burning incense during religious ceremonies.

Of especial interest is the "King Alfred Candle." This is a candle divided into ten one-inch sections, the time consumed in burning down one inch being one hour. According to legend, which is doubtless fictitious, King Alfred devised it to guide his soldiers in adherence to his rule that the three fold routine of the day—sleep, prayer and work—were each to be allotted eight hours.

Various types of lamps and candlesticks of Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Swiss and Russian origin are exhibited.

The scheme of a receptacle filled with water over which oil has been poured and in which a wick has been placed for illumination purposes is illustrated in several ways, the most striking being a tall glass device from the rim of which eight small glass balls are suspended.

The exhibit also shows a curious six-spout brass Dutch wick lamp of the hanging type, strikingly suggestive of the chandelier; a sixteenth century English iron candle lantern; a group of iron Betty lamps, in general use among the Pilgrims and now much favored by collectors; two earthenware grease-burning lamps used by the Pennsylvania Dutch during the early seventeenth century; tin and hammered brass sconces for candles and a great variety of curious lamps and candlesticks used in early America.

Included in this group is an iron fire basket, similar to the first street lights used in Boston about 1690. These fire baskets were fixed onto tall posts at street corners and were kept burning by a night watchman whose duty was to keep feeding them with fuel. A larger basket of the same type was placed on one of the high hills near the city and acted as an emergency signal in case of fires or sudden attacks by Indians.

Three examples of Revolutionary lanterns with three glass sides and a covered back, ventilation being provided at top and back; various American trimmers and snuffers, these somewhat resembling pairs of scissors; an astral lamp of the Empire Period, a pretentious affair with places for two candles.

Exhibits of lamps in use during the Civil War period include a bayonet contrivance employed by soldiers as candle burners and a chimneyless two-burner lamp united by a single china base.

The discovery of petroleum in Titusville, Pa., in 1859 for the first time on a large scale inspired new types of lamps to utilize the new fuel. The collection shows a good many varieties of lamps which used refined petroleum, as well as various types of burners and wicks.

The exhibit shows lanterns for ships and railroads, hand lanterns for policemen and watchmen, lamps used on carriages and, "curiouser and curiouser," a pair of oil-burning lamps used on the early automobiles

HOST OF AVIATORS GATHER FOR DERBY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—A host of cross-country fliers was gathered here Tuesday as the first deadline fell for entries in the Atlantic wing of the transcontinental sweepstakes derby of the national races.

Seventeen planes, two of them piloted by young girls, were staked down on Hoover Field awaiting speed tests which will begin tomorrow and continue for three days. The tests will set the handicaps for a 2500-mile race through the south and middle west, which will begin Sunday afternoon and end Aug. 27 in Cleveland on the inaugural day of America's annual aviation classic.

Bishop Cannon Attacks Hoover's Dry Issue Stand

GENEVA, Switz., Aug. 18 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr., who helped carry southern states for President Hoover in 1928, yesterday assailed the prohibition stand set forth in the President's acceptance speech as "surrender to the speakeasies, bootleggers and nullifiers of the Constitution."

The bishop attacked the President for not demanding more men and money from Congress for the enforcement of prohibition and asserted that, as a result of the acceptance speech Mr. Hoover may lose the electoral votes of several states.

Persons who consider federal prohibition the outstanding issue of the campaign can support neither Mr. Hoover nor Franklin D. Roosevelt, he said.

"Meanwhile," Bishop Cannon said, "emphasis must be placed upon the election of senators and congressmen opposed to submission and repeal. Political platforms and presidents are temporary. This is only one battle in the irrepressible warfare with alcohol, in which there can be no compromise, no retreat, no surrender until traffic in alcohol—the great enemy of social order—has been practically abolished."

WRIGHT SHAFT NEARLY READY FOR UNVEILING

North Carolina Memorial Marks Beginning of Airplane Flights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C., Aug. 18—Unveiling of the government memorial to Orville and Wilbur Wright, in commemoration of their first successful flight of a power-driven airplane on Dec 17, 1903, probably will take place in October, according to Capt. John A Gilman of the quartermaster corps of the United States Army, who has been in charge of the work.

On Aug. 13 the last stone was laid on the monument at Kill Devil Hills near Kitty Hawk, and now the ornamental iron work is being arranged. Within the next few weeks the entire project, started Feb. 4, 1931, should be finished. Captain Gilman was assigned to the task in 1928. Capt. W. H. Kindervater, of the quartermaster corps of the army during the World War, has been construction superintendent.

The tract of land for the memorial includes rising 300 acres.

Leading to the top of the high sand hill, 95 feet in height, are series of 800 blocks, set attractively for those who wish to climb to the summit of the hill, now famous in aviation history. At the summit is the memorial, provided by congressional appropriation.

Built of Mount Airy granite, the marker towers 60 feet above the hilltop and extends 120 feet in diameter at the bottom, exclusive of a wide, surrounding walkway of beach gravel. Plain and simple, though massive, the monument motif is that of a pylon, with folded wings.

In large letters around the base of the marker is the following inscription: "In commemoration of the conquest of the air by the brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright. Conceived by genius, achieved by dauntless resolution and unconquerable faith." At the front of the monument in large letters are the simple words, "Wilbur Wright-Orville Wright."

Dramatic Color of Boarding House Fading Out in Modern New York

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The old-fashioned cosmopolitan boarding house, with its "guests" of varying tastes and occupations, which has furnished colorful material for many a short story, novel and play, has almost faded out of the picture of New York's present day.

To audiences who crowded theaters to see David Warfield in "The Music Master" and Forbes-Robertson play the stranger in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," the boarding house was a well established feature of contemporary society. A boarding house scene on a stage today is almost a museum piece.

Many imposing brown-stone front houses in quiet streets which, descending a step from their original status as private homes, offered "rooms and meals" at various price scales have disappeared to make way for apartment buildings.

Another factor in the wane of the boarding house is the change of taste among persons who are seeking dwelling places. When private houses and large apartments were most in demand, persons who did not care to run their own establishments or could not afford the unnecessary expense, sought a boarding house in a congenial location.

But with the large increase in one- and two-room apartments and apartment hotels in the last several years, the boarding house has declined in public favor. People prefer the privacy of having their own small apartments and most of their meals at a lunch counter, where they can select from a varied menu.

Most of the houses which still take in "guests" want only lodgers now because a furnished-room establishment is "less bother and care" than the old-fashioned boarding house with its kitchen and scullery maids and two or three meals a day.

PLANT READY TO OPEN

STURBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—The Sturbridge Finishing Company will reopen its Riskdale plant after Labor Day. The plant was closed July 1, putting 150 out of work, all of whom will be taken back.

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ALICE MARBLE IS DEFEATED

Promising Career Slowed Up by Joan Ridley's Court Tactics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 — The promising career of Alice I. Marble, the 18-year-old San Francisco girl, was brought to a conclusion as far as the singles championship is concerned, for this year at least, yesterday afternoon, in the United States women's tennis championships at Forest Hills, when Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., used her superior knowledge of court tactics to come from behind when close to defeat, and by adopting the tactics of which Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory was the chief exponent, ran out the match, at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. Miss Marble was leading at 4—1, when the English player stopped attempting to make scoring shots, and merely keeping the ball in play, so wore down the attack of the young Californian, as to run five games in a row for the set, and then did the same in the final set when Miss Marble was leading at 3—2, to win the match. A curious feature of the contest was the fact that the Englishwoman made only five earned points in the entire match, and one each in the two sets she won. There were only three points difference between the two players, but the earned points of Miss Marble were 36.

Mary Greef, the Kansas City player who ranks fifth in the national list, but was omitted from the seeding on account of her poor play earlier this season, got back vigorously into her old-time form yesterday, when she trounced Josephine N. Cruickshank, twelfth ranking player, who had been seeded fourth, 6—1, 6—4, in the opening match of the stadium play. Miss Cruickshank took the opening game, but the next 10 went to her opponent, and then after a slight lapse in control by the Kansas City player, which netted four games for the Californian, Miss Greef ran out the match with another pair of games.

Mrs. John B. Pittman, the other British player, also encountered some trouble winning her match with Virginia Hilleary, seeded seventh on the American list, dropping the second set, but her power and fine condition finally gave her victory at 6—1, 3—6, 6—1. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn was also carried to three sets before she won from Alice C. Francis, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

U. S. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Third Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Josephine N. Cruikshank, Santa Ana, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. J. B. Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, 7—5, 6—2.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, B. C., 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Alice I. Marbie, San Francisco, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Helen M. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. Walter Merrill Hall and Mrs. Deforest Candee, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Carolin Babcock defeated Alice C. Francis and Ann Page, 6—4, 6—4.

Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. defeated Dorrance H. Chase and Marjorie L. Sachs, 6—3, 7—5.

Eleanor Goss and Virginia B. Rice defeated Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor and Ruth McCabe, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley defeated Marjorie Leeming and Mrs. K. J. Salmond, 6—1, 8—6.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Alice I. Marble defeated Bonnie R. Miller and Millicent Hirsch, 6—1, 6—0.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn defeated Carolyn Roberts and Grace Surber, 6—2, 6—2

Mrs. Frederick McBride and Mary Greef defeated Edith Sigourney and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Cubs Take Record Game From Braves

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	62	50	.554
Pittsburgh	61	53	.535
Brooklyn	63	56	.529
Philadelphia	59	58	.504
St. Louis	56	57	.496
Boston	58	60	.492
New York	53	60	.469
Cincinnati	51	69	.425

RESULTS AUG. 17

Chicago 3, Boston 2 (19 innings).
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 8, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (postponed).

It took Charlie Grimm's Chicago Cubs 19 long innings to score their second straight victory over the Boston Braves in the present National League series, the contest setting a record for the 1932 major league season. The score was 3 to 2. Brooklyn beat Pittsburgh, 4 to 1, and dropped the Pirates two full games behind the pace-setting Cubs. New York made it two in a row from Cincinnati, 8 to 0. The Philadelphia-St. Louis game was postponed.

The Cubs won the record-breaking game from the Braves in the nineteenth with only one hit. Herman opened with a single off Fred Frankhouse, who was pitching for the Braves. English reached first when hit by a pitched ball and both men advanced when Cuyler sacrificed. Stephenson was purposely passed, filling the bases. Pruett was called in to pitch for the Braves and Manager Grimm of the Cubs sent Frank Demaree, a rookie, up to the plate to bat. Demaree hit the first ball to Berger in left field, letting in Herman with the winning run.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Innings—	14	15	16	17	18	19	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	13	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0

Batteries—Grimes, Tinning, Bush and Hartnett, Hemsley; Brown, Frankhouse, Pruett and Spohrer, Hargrave. Winning pitcher — Bush. Losing pitcher — Frankhouse. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—4h. 13m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

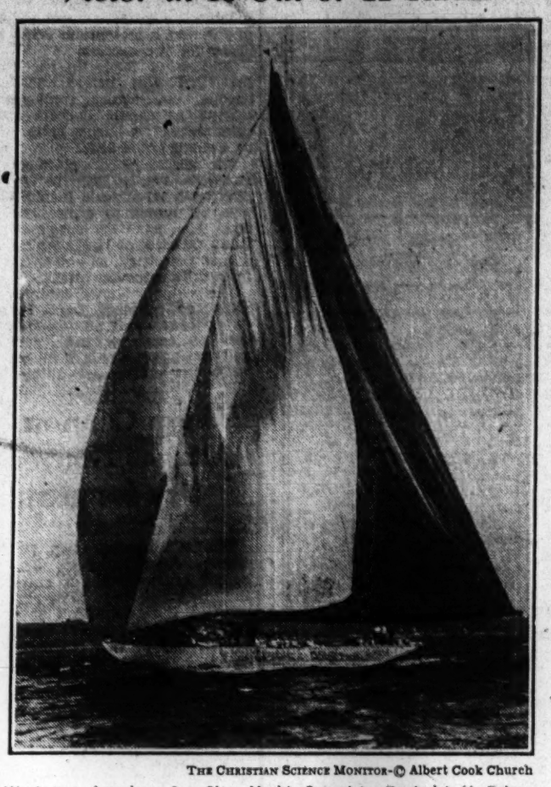
Batteries—Heimach, Mungo and Lopes; Swift, Spencer and Grace. Winning pitcher —Heimach. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Barr and Moran. Time—1h. 59m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	8	15	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Mooney and Hogan; Benton, Frey and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Quigley, Donnelly and Reardon. Time—1h. 37m.

Victor in 15 Out of 22 Races



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Albert Cook Church

Weetamoe, America's Cup Class Yacht, Owned by Frederick H. Prince.

Weetamoe to Race in English Waters During 1933 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18—For the first time in 40 years an American yacht of the so-called America's Cup class will race in Europe during the season of 1933, according to an announcement made today that Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe, which won the King George V Cup on Aug. 17, would sail for England early in the spring.

In 1893 the 90-foot sloop Navahoe, built as a possible defender of the America's Cup, was withdrawn from the trials and sent abroad by her owner, Royal Phelps Carroll. She raced the new cutter Britannia, owned by the Prince of Wales, and brought back the Brenton's Reef Cup. The following year the sloop Vigilant, winner over Valkyrie in the America's Cup match of 1893, went to England, but was beaten a number of times by Britannia. Several other major American yachts have visited England since, but none of the so-called cup boats have ventured across the ocean.

Weetamoe, built two years ago by a syndicate headed by George Nichols and Junius S. Morgan Jr., was purchased by Mr. Prince early in 1931 and has been raced quite successfully against Vanitie and Resolute last year and against Vanitie alone this season, winning 15 out of 22 races. She will be fitted out next spring at Bristol and will enter many of the regattas on the British circuit in 1933 being sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York, skipper of her rival, Enterprise, in the trial races and successful defender of the cup, and also by Richard deB. Boardman of Boston. John Parkinson of Boston, who was assistant skipper on Weetamoe in 1930, and several other well-known Corinthians will make up the afterguard in the races abroad.

It is expected that Weetamoe will meet the royal cutter Britannia, T. O. P. Sopworth's Shamrock V which Enterprise defeated for the America's Cup in 1930, T. M. H. Davis's schooner Westward, built at Bristol in 1910, and the cutter White Heather, Astra and Candida.

Weetamoe may also race in France where Mr. Prince has many yachting friends, and which has never seen an America's Cup class boat.

Weetamoe in her final appearance with Vanitie on Aug. 17 in the King's Cup race led Vanitie from the start, although the latter came up fast on the last leg. The race, sailed in a moderate breeze, was over a standard 30-mile course which was a 10-mile beat followed by two reaches of 10 miles each. Both yachts were given two minutes to cross the line with their times taken on starting, and Weetamoe went off within 11 seconds. Vanitie, with Secretary Adams at the wheel, turned back and crossed five seconds before the time limit expired. The yachts were therefore a considerable distance apart as they beat up to the first mark, where Weetamoe had a lead of nearly four minutes.

In the reach to the second mark Weetamoe gained about a minute and gybing round headed for the finish. The wind softened as the yachts sped along, and Vanitie, bringing up a better air, gained nearly four minutes, being but 58 seconds astern at the finish, but losing the race by 4m. 35s. in corrected time.

The two yachts went to Bristol today to go out of commission. Vanitie probably for a year or two, unless some of the other cup defenders such as Resolute or Yankee come out for the American season of 1933.

The King's Cup race closed the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club as the fleet disbanded at evening colors.

JILL SELECTED FOR RACE WITH MAIDA

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 18 (AP)—The American yacht Jill, one of the six-meter fleet which recently defeated an English team for the British-American cup at Cowes, yesterday was selected to challenge the Scottish defender, Maida, for the Seawanhaka cup.

Jill will carry a five-man crew of J. Seward Johnson, Briggs S. Cunningham, Bayard Dill, P. Le Boutillier and Olin J. Stephens, the designer.

The Scots are hoping for rough weather as they think their defender will make much better going than Jill.

The cup races are best three out of five, over a 14-mile course alternately sailed to windward and return and triangular.

WASHINGTON WINS AGAIN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18 (AP)—For the ninth time in 11 years, Washington, D. C., today was champion of the Union Printers International Baseball League. Washington won the title for the second consecutive year by defeating New York, 11 to 8, in the final game here yesterday, after triumphing in a semifinal contest with Cincinnati, 7 to 4. Detroit was awarded the 1933 tournament.

COLUMBIA VS. YALE FRESHMEN

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Indicating a possible renewal of varsity football relations between Columbia and Yale which terminated in 1905, the Lions freshman football schedule for 1932 released yesterday, calls for a game with the Yale yearlings at New Haven Oct. 29. The schedule also includes: Oct. 15—Penn at Philadelphia; 22—Princeton; Nov. 5—Brown at Providence; 11—Roxbury School (Cheshire, Conn.).

TRAPSHOOTING STARTS

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 18 (AP)—Preliminary firing was begun today in the thirty-third annual grand American championship and handicap trapshooting tournament. During the next nine days, 850 to 900 of the nation's best shotgun marksmen will participate in a long program of events. The main program will get under way Saturday with the second annual open championship at 200 targets.

SARAZEN TEAM TRIUMPHS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, United States and British open champion, paired with Jack Reidy, Wachusett Club champion and defeated Willie Ogg, Worcester Country Club professional and Walter Cosgrove, Wachusett pro, here yesterday 4 and 3 in a best-ball match. Sarazen led with a medal score of 72. Reidy shot 73, Ogg 74 and Cosgrove 79.

LOWEST MEDAL SCORE

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18 (AP)—Isaac Merrill Jr. of Camden, turned in a 36-hole score of 74—75—149 yesterday to win the medal for the qualifying round of the Maine resident amateur golf championship. It was the lowest score in the qualifying round in 14 years of the tourney. Thirty-two golfers qualified with scores ranging up to 177.

TWO CHESS GAMES DRAWN BY MASTERS

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 18 (AP)—Only two games were finished early yesterday in the second round of the international chess masters tournament. Arthur W. Dake, of Portland, Ore., drew with Herman Steiner, of New York. Reuben Fine, New York, divided the point with Samuel Factor, of Chicago. Four games were adjourned. The summary:

First Board—Fink, San Francisco, adjourned with Capt. J. J. Araiza, Mexico City.

Second Board—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, Paris, adjourned with Harry Borochow, Los Angeles.

Third Board—Samuel Reshevsky, Chicago, adjourned with Jacob Bernstein, New York.

Fourth Board—Samuel Factor, Chicago, drew with Reuben Fine, New York.

Fifth Board—Herman Steiner, New York, drew with Arthur W. Dake, Portland, Ore.

Sixth Board—Fred Reinfeld, New York, adjourned with Isaac Kashdan, New York.

The leading scores—Dake, 1½—½; Borochow and Rienfeld, 1—0 each.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	81	42	.659
Chattanooga	80	44	.645
Nashville	60	58	.508
Little Rock	60	63	.488
Birmingham	59	67	.468
New Orleans	52	70	.426
Knoxville	51	73	.411
Atlanta	49	75	.395

RESULTS AUG. 17

Birmingham 4, Chattanooga 3 (10 innings).
Atlanta 4, Little Rock 3 (11 innings).
Atlanta 3, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans at Nashville (postponed).
Memphis at Knoxville (postponed).

WOOD-DON RACE DELAYED

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 18 (AP)—At the request of Gar Wood, Detroit speedboat racer and American defender of the Harmsworth Trophy, the first heat of the international race on Lake St. Clair has been postponed one day to Sept. 3, Commodore Harry Greening of Hamilton, representative of the Harmsworth estate and of the Royal Motor Yacht Club, announced last night. Upon receiving Wood's request, Greening said he telephoned to Kaye Don in New York and the British challenger agreed to postponement.

MIDSHIPMEN ELECT

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 18 (AP)—Midshipman W. F. A. Wendt of Wisconsin yesterday was named captain of the 1933 United States Naval Academy rowing crew and R. R. Derickson of Seattle, Wash., was named manager. Both men are members of the class of 1933.

DE STEFANI SAILS FOR U. S.

NAPLES, Italy, Aug. 18 (AP)—A. Giorgio de Stefani, Italy's leading tennis player, today sailed for the United States to compete in United States tennis singles at Forest Hills Sept. 3-10.

RANGERS DEFEAT MORTON

GLASGOW, Scot., Aug. 18 (AP)—The Glasgow Rangers, holders of the Scottish soccer cup, defeated Morton, 3 to 1, yesterday in a first division game on Morton's home grounds.

MRS. DUEKER IN QUARTERFINALS

First Seeded Star Advances Easily in Public Parks Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18—Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis champion, and first seeded player, reached the quarterfinal round of the women's singles play in the United States public parks tennis here yesterday by defeating Esther Jolley, West Seneca (N. Y.), entrant in straight sets, 6—0, 6—0. The decisive manner in which Mrs. Dueker won her match indicates that she will be a strong contender for the national title again this year.

In one of two extra-set encounters Mrs. Andrew Russell, Cleveland, won from Constance O'Donovan, Detroit player. This match was a battle of placements, mostly from the baseline. Mrs. Russell won the opening set, after the score reached 4-all in games. In the second set Miss O'Donovan became more accurate. Mrs. Russell lacked force in her drives and won only two games. The third and final set was similar to the first. After the score reached 4-all, Mrs. Russell took two straight games and the set.

Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh champion, eliminated Irene David of Cleveland in the other three-set match. Net play enabled the Pittsburgh player to win the opening set. The second set was a complete reversal. Mrs. Artzberger became erratic, while Miss David played consistently. In the final set, Mrs. Artzberger again came into the net for points and won it, 6—3.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARK TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—WOMEN'S SINGLES
Second Round

Mrs. V. B. Dueker, St. Louis, defeated Esther Jolley, West Seneca, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0.

Mustakis defeated Walker, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, defeated Mrs. Anna Lindemann, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, defeated Irena David, Cleveland, 6—1, 0—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Andrew Russell, Cleveland, defeated Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Alice Brown and Dorothy Ralph, Buffalo, defeated Esther Challove and Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. V. B. Dueker and Mrs. Anna Lindemann, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. M. J. Klaw and Min Helfand, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez and Walker defeated Helen Schuhmann and Mrs. Walter Haynes, 6—2, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

T. R. Drewes and R. A. Norton, St. Louis, defeated Maurice O'Neil and Bernard Welsh, Washington, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

G. L. Braudt and Carl Irenus, Chicago, defeated Wilson and Vincent Meunier, Indianapolis, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Alex Keiles and Price Colvin, Baltimore, defeated Edward Nowak and Kasel Peckoff, Buffalo, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Earl Bossong and James Conway Jr., Cincinnati, defeated Nate Ganger and D. E. Middleton, Cleveland, 7—5, 4—6, 0—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Third Round

Arnold Simons and Charles Spencer, Louisville, defeated Weston Painter and Ray Morgan, Indianapolis, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	35	.693
Philadelphia	70	47	.598
Cleveland	68	47	.591
Washington	63	51	.553
Detroit	58	54	.518
St. Louis	53	61	.465
Chicago	36	75	.324
Boston	29	86	.252

RESULTS AUG. 17

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	x	8	11	1
Detroit	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Pipgras and Dickey; Sorrell, Uhle and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Moriarty. Time—2h. 6m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	1	1	5	1	0	1	x	11	15	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Ferrell, Connally and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Ferrell. Umpires—Hildebrand, McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 52m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	x	4	9	0
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Coffman, Brown and Spencer, Maple; Lyons and Grube. Winning pitcher —Brown. Umpires—Guthrie and Van Grafalan. Time—1h. 32m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	x	7	9	2
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	0

Batteries—Andrews and Connolly, Tate; Fischer, Gray, Hebert and Ferrell, Bengough. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Geisel and Nallin. Time—1h. 47m.

Favorites Falling In Newport Play

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—The favorites continued to fall by the wayside as the Newport Casino tennis tournament reached the quarterfinal stage today.

In yesterday's play Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, England's premier player, bowed to Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J.; George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, America's second-ranking player, was beaten by the unranked Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, Calif.; E. R. (Ted) Avory of England and Francis X. Shields, U. S. Davis cup star, were defeated by Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and Jiro Sato of Japan, respectively; and Frank Parker of Milwaukee, Wis., the 16-year-old national junior champion, gave way to Dave N. Jones of New York.

Jones' defeat of Parker in straight sets credited the New Yorker with his second upset in two days. Tuesday Jones took the measure of Sidney B. Wood Jr., American internationalist. Lott carried Tidball to five sets before going down to defeat.

The quarterfinal singles draw today found Allison opposing Sato, Tidball opposing Mangin, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., opposing John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Jones opposing Fred J. Perry of England. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS TOURNAMENT—MEN'S SINGLES—
Fourth Round

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated E. R. Avory, England, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Henry W. Austin, England, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.

Dave N. Jones, New York, defeated Frank Parker, Milwaukee, 6—4, 6—1, 12—10.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, 8—10, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6—3, 5—7, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated F. X. Shields, New York, 5—7, 10—8, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round

H. W. Austin and F. J. Perry, England, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—1, 6—1, 8—6.

H. Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, defeated Edward McKnight, Springfield, Mass., and Frank Bowden, New York, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 4—6, 6—1.

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated John S. Olliff and E. R. Avory, England, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara defeated Jake H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, and Eugene McCauliff, New York, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

COCHET AND BERNARD ARRIVE

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Henri Cochet, France, arrived today in the liner Champlain to play in the United States Nationals Sept. 3-10. Accompanied by his youthful compatriot, Marcel Bernard, Cochet rushed direct to a Boston train from the boat to go there and start practice for the national doubles at Chestnut Hill, Mass., next week. After that he will return to New York to practice for the national singles at Forest Hills, where he hopes to lift H. Ellsworth Vines' title. Cochet and Bernard will return home immediately after the nationals, a projected tour to South America having been abandoned.

OUT-OF-STATE PAIR WIN

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP)—John Laming of Longmeadow, Mass., and Paul Guibord of Melrose, Mass., yesterday won the junior doubles competition at the Vermont state tennis championship tournament. They defeated P. J. Rosa of Schenectady, N. Y., and George E. Chalmers of Rutland, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2. The men's senior singles finals will be held today and will bring together Charles N. Kraus of Providence, R. I., who won the state title here last year, and Ralph Seeley Jr. of Rutland, who captured the junior singles championship here a year ago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	83	45	.648
Buffalo	70	56	.556
Baltimore	69	59	.539
Montreal	66	60	.524
Rochester	68	62	.523
Albany	58	70	.453
Jersey City	58	76	.433
Toronto	42	86	.328

RESULTS AUG. 17

Albany 4, Rochester 1.
Montreal 6, Jersey City 5.
Newark 9, Toronto 1.
Baltimore at Buffalo (postponed.

BUILDING PERMITS DECREASE

Building permits in 559 cities and towns of the United States during July totaled $32,506,956, a decline of 14.2 per cent from June, when the volume was $37,901,513, according to S. W. Straus & Co., Inc. The normal seasonable expected decline in July was placed at 13.1 per cent. Last month's figures represented a decline of 72.3 per cent from the July, 1931, volume.

Japan's Victory in Olympic Swimming is Explained

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Japan's astonishing victory in the men's swimming championships at the Olympic Games is explained here by Coach William Bachrach of the Illinois Athletic Club. Coach Bachrach trained John Weissmuller and many other world's champions and record breakers, and has had his eye on the Nipponese since the games at Amsterdam in 1928, and before.

It was at the Olympics in 1928 that the Japan forces first threatened, winning their first Olympic victory in any sport when Yoshiyuki Tsuruta captured the 200-meter breaststroke title. Japan had several other aspirants who failed by narrow margins to win high honors. Seeing that swimming offered their best opportunity for glory, the Japanese have thrown all their enthusiasm into the sport.

"After the '28 Olympics," said Coach Bachrach, "the Japanese invited Weissmuller and a number of other American swimmers to make a trip to Japan as the guests of the Crown Prince. The newspapers were back of the project, and they aroused great enthusiasm. In the crowd there were some 70,000 spectators."

No one ever heard of crowds like that for swimming meets in the United States. Such public interest is bound to be a great stimulant to Japanese athletes, encouraging them to greater application and sacrifice. Each year since then there has been a barnstorming tour of foreign swimmers, organized by the Japanese newspapers, invading Japan, according to Mr. Bachrach, with more great crowds and a further heightening of interest. Besides, the young Japanese learned the best methods in the various strokes by first-hand observation of the world's most successful exponents.

Japanese sporting writers make frequent trips to the United States to interview coaches and pick up literature on the technique of various sports, especially swimming, and never fail to call on Coach Bachrach at the I. A. C.

Another factor in their victories was the seriousness with which the Japanese faced competition, he said. Three swimmers in one of the few races in which they were shut out wept and sobbed so they could not fulfill a radio engagement.

"With their talent for seeking and mastering technique, and an emotional drive, such as their tears betrayed, it is only natural to expect them to develop great swimmers. The only real surprise was the large number of them."

The Japanese as a race are built for speed in the water, said Coach Bachrach. They do not carry a lot of excess poundage. They are slender, small-bonded, built on tapering lines, like a top from shoulders to toes, and this reduces resistance to the water. Ninety per cent of the propelling power, especally in the crawl stroke, comes from the arms and shoulders. The Japanese have their strength and power concentrated around the shoulders, chest and back, where it is used with the greatest efficiency, he pointed out.

The Japanese won five of the six swimming titles, leaving only one swimming title and two diving titles to the United States. All other countries were shut out of men's swimming crowns.

Amusements

BOSTON

FINE ARTS NOW PLAYING

"Flame of Mexico"

ENGLISH TITLES

"Pictorially superb."—Washington Post.

HIKING GROUPS FIND MOTORCARS OF SOME VALUE

Automobiles Needed to Take Them From City to Start of Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Automobiles and hiking seem to have nothing in common, except to the "hitch hiker," but gasoline "buggies" are playing important parts in the activities of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, one of the most active hiking organizations in the South.

The club headquarters in Washington is some distance from the hiking areas in the Blue Ridge. As a result, automobiles have been resorted to as a necessary aid to these seekers of woodland solitude.

This situation is much in evidence in a new pamphlet published by the organization to provide information on short and long trips which may be taken on the Appalachian Trail and other paths between Pine Grove Furnace, Penna., and Rockfish Gap, Va.

For some time the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club has been swamped with requests for information of this sort and for data on the club itself. Hence the pamphlet was published and will be distributed free to all inquirers.

It meets a need not satisfied by the "Guide to Paths in the Blue Ridge," a guidebook published by the club in 1931, describing in detail 506 miles of the Appalachian Trail and numerous side paths in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

When this book appeared the Maryland section of the trail had not been completed. Therefore, no printed information was available on this 40-mile area until the new pamphlet was published.

Although the pamphlet contains a guide to more than a score of trips in the Blue Ridge section and a description of various scenic features, it also includes automobile routes from Washington to various points on the Appalachian Trail, giving the distances of each and the condition of the roads. Schedules of the trains and buses which travel near the trail also are included.

In addition the pamphlet contains a brief sketch of the Appalachian Trail, the 2000-mile footpath from Main to Georgia, with a list of the guidebooks now available on the route as a whole. A sketch of the purpose of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club also is contained in the booklet.

The entire booklet was proposed and compiled by Mr. L. F. Schmeckebier, a councilor of the club, who was one of the original members of the organization. Previously he had been active in the Appalachian Mountain Club in Boston.

Guard Who Rescued 557 Honored in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 18—In recognition of 25 years of life-saving duty, during which he is credited with having rescued from drowning or resuscitated a total of 557 persons, Mr. Sam Goodman, official life guard for the boroughs of Mt. Arlington, Hopatcong, Jefferson and Roxbury, received a gold medal from the trustees of the Capt. Sam Goodman Life Saving Fund last night.

This fund, organized in 1922, consists of contributions from various sources. More than $1400 of this fund has been spent thus far for equipment.

Mr. Goodman came to Hopatcong in 1908 to run a motorboat, and soon became a self-appointed life guard, eventually being recognized as official life guard.

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Broad Move to Talk Out War And Talk in Peace Takes Form

Ten Round Tables on Vital Questions Sought in Each State. Culminating in Discussion by All States in Washington in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A "Marathon round table" with at least 500 units throughout the country ending in a discussion participated in by 48 state representatives next January in Washington has been planned by the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

This attempt to have some 5000 men and women talk out war and talk in peace is modeled after the ancient Marathon runners. But it is also a revival of one of the most effective pieces of publicity utilized by the women in their campaign for equal suffrage when they took their plea to the street corners and had relays to talk continuously over periods of 24 or 48 hours. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt led the suffrage campaign and it is under Mrs. Catt's direction that the cause and cure of war committee is undertaking the present Marathon.

The plan is for each state to conduct at least 10 round tables with a minimum of 10 participants and a maximum of 15, with a final state meeting at which the findings of the various units will be presented and a representative chosen to take the state conclusions to the Washington meeting which will be during the annual Conference on the Cause and Cure of War from Jan. 14 to 17.

Continue to Dec. 15

These unit round tables are to begin at once and are expected to be concluded by Nov. 15; the state round tables to take place between then and Dec. 15.

Four subjects have been provided to serve as the basis for discussion. Since it is a requirement that each participant "believe in the substitution of peace for war as the policy of nations" it is expected that the first two subjects will be completed in the first two meetings of each unit with little debate.

The first one is "does the trend of world movements indicate that permanent peace will certainly be substantiated for recurring wars," the subject to be divided into three sections, the strength and defects in present peace machinery, international pledges and treaties, the indications that nations may go to war in spite of these commitments, and the trend of United States policy toward peace or the keeping of pledges.

The second subject deals with the educational, legislative and campaign policies of peace organizations or peace departments in other organizations and asks whether they are "sufficiently united and definite to push forward the government peace movement."

Will Analyze Peace Groups

From their seats around living-room fireplaces or local clubrooms the community groups will be expected to look into the aims and methods of these peace groups and then to point out the effectiveness or defects in the programs.

The last two topics are "difficult and controversial," in the opinion of Mrs. Catt, and "require careful understanding, study, much preparation and unfailing logic." Several sittings are necessary to deal with each one, she says.

The first question is, "How may peace agencies be so strengthened that they will compel governments to move forward to permanent peace," and the second is, "What do the participants think of a five, seven or ten-year plan to improve the peace organizations." Each round table is asked to send in its specific recommendations for additional aims which would expand the programs of peace organizations, awaken wider interest, and make their methods more effective in a timed peace plan.

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HOOVER ACTIVE WITH PLANS TO HELP BUSINESS

Gets in Touch With Heads of Great Industries to Discuss Means

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Back at his desk today, President Hoover plunged into the preparations for the national conference of the business and industrial committees of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, summoned to meet at the White House next week, for a counter-attack on business deflation.

In President Hoover's absence the work of preliminary organization has been going on under Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker and close personal friend of the Chief Executive. Coöperating with him are Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company; Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company, and others.

Mr. Hoover regards the forthcoming conference as the chief immediate problem of his Administration, and shortly after his return to the capital today was going over details of the matter. The two chief lines of inquiry will be the matters of credit and of employment, as the plans have so far shaped themselves.

Mr. Young, a nationally known business man and a Democrat, is in charge of the committee dealing with the first phase of the problem, and Mr. Teagle is chairman of the board dealing with the second.

Will Deal With Emergencies

The business parley will deal with emergency proposals, rather than with long-term plans. As such, Mr. Young's problem is to find means for loosening credit; to secure that degree of credit inflation which the Federal Reserve System and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been seeking to bring about by making available vast supplies of federal credit.

Mr. Young is chairman of the powerful committee formed in the New York Federal Reserve district as the first of the coöperating organizations. Mr. Walter S. Gifford, Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., and Mr. Albert H. Wiggin are some of the other members of this New York group.

Mr. Teagle's problem is that of emergency relief and employment at the present juncture through extension of the staggered work system already in effect in many industries. The coming conference will familiarize many business and industrial leaders with the various programs now in effect and will be the basis for a widespread extension of those efforts, it is believed here.

It was estimated recently by Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that such plans already employed have kept 3,000,000 people at work who would otherwise be unemployed. Extension of the plan could accommodate an additional 3,000,000 workers, at this juncture, it is believed.

To Divide the Work

It was learned here that Mr. Robinson will probably head a committee under which the work of the other divisions will be coördinated. It is proposed to divide the work of the conference up into committee groups both along regional and business lines. On one side, the country's problems will be attacked from the geographical viewpoint, and on the other from that of respective industries.

While the forthcoming conference deals primarily with emergency matters, it is learned that a strong movement is on foot among business leaders to take some action on a long-range basis.

Mr. James A. Farrell of New York, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, is among those primarily interested in the move. The time is ripe, it is declared, to set up a system of long-range planning.

In this connection it is recalled that the chief organ of business, the United States Chamber of Commerce, has indorsed a plan for a national economic council, to guide and direct business development to prevent overproduction, held responsible for business slumps.

A movement to put this council under way may follow Mr. Hoover's conference. However, any such move, is was explained by business leaders here today, would be kept separate from the Hoover conference. Most business leaders believe that to be of real value such an economic council must be in the hands of business itself. Federal intervention would be to check private initiative it is held.

Walker Permitted To Call Witnesses

(Continued from Page 1)

space to this count against him holding that save for the relationship, his brother's affairs would have received no scrutiny whatever from the joint legislative counsel. So close was the Governor's questioning on this phase of the proceedings, however, that it overshadowed any other aspect of the previous four days' examination.

Parrying with the Governor on his use of the word "propriety" in connection with the action testified to by the doctors who shared their fees with Dr. Walker, the Mayor declared he was not so sure fee-splitting was wrong; that it was a common enough thing in law practice.

"Do you consider that . . . a proper, ethical medical practice," the Governor insisted.

"Well, unless I— if I—unless there was something wrong with it, if the city was defrauded out of one penny, it would be a matter of serious interest."

Again and again the Governor pressed him to answer directly whether he thought it was wrong for a doctor who was receiving pay from the city or any other government to split fees with some other doctor.

The Right and Wrong

"If it is wrong," the Mayor at last replied, "I think it is unethical and it is not in the interest of good government—I don't think that anything that is wrong is good for good government. . . . If he owed him the money, I'd think it was improper. . . . If there was anything improper about it, I could consider it improper."

"Let me put it this way," the Governor persisted. "If you were a doctor and had to give half of your fees to somebody else, wouldn't you try to get more money out of the city?"

"A man who had to give half his salary might do most anything," the Mayor admitted.

"Isn't it a bad practice?" pressed the Governor.

"If it happens, it is bad. What is wrong is bad."

The Mayor said he did not think it was ethical for anybody to do anything that was illegal, but he admitted that he confined his action on the fee-splitting to obtaining from the corporation counsel a report that the city's medical service was entirely efficient and from his brother the assurance that all the fuss and bother which the Hofstadter committee was making about it to be unwarranted. He had not read his brother's testimony before the inquiry body, the Mayor said.

How Brother Explained

The reason he gave for demanding no explicit explanation from Dr. Walker on the fee-splitting was, he told the Governor:

"I wasn't in the position that you are with me for the moment. I asked him what there was to it, and he told me it was due to business arrangements."

"Do you think you did everything you should have done?" the Governor asked.

"I do," the Mayor replied.

The Governor then announced that he had finished with his "direct examination."

"What direct examination?" exclaimed the Mayor. "I never want to be cross-examined, if that was direct."

A further hour was then consumed by Mr. Curtin with renewed objections to the form of procedure, although the Governor had previously declared that he was "getting a little bit fed up with these long arguments between counsel," and his threat to "take charge of this hearing pretty soon."

Mr. Curtin, who has been demanding since the hearing opened that he be given the opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses produced during six weeks of hearings before the Hofstadter Committee, reiterated this demand yesterday.

The Governor put an end to this argument by unexpectedly granting this request. Indeed, so surprised was Mr. Curtin, that he hesitated and there were hurried conferences between the Mayor and his counsel.

"You are asking me to produce witnesses who want to hang my client," Mr. Curtin then protested.

Dims Issue, Says Roosevelt

"Counsel," said Governor Roosevelt, "you are giving the wrong impression. You'll find most of the major witnesses before the committee were the Mayor's friends."

Mr. Curtin then demurred about starting to present his defense before announcement that the prosecution rested. Again the Governor cut him short with the request to stop bringing up technicalities.

"I have one side of this controversy and someone must have the other side," Mr. Curtin exclaimed. "According to the record so far, you, Your Excellency, seem to have that other side. I had assumed until I came here that Judge Seabury and others had that side."

"So far as I am concerned," the Governor retorted, "there is no question of side on this—your side or somebody else's side. I am conducting a hearing, trying to find out various things for my own knowledge; trying to satisfy myself as to facts."

Dispatches from New York today contained a categorical denial by Mr. Charles F. Kerrigan, assistant to Mayor Walker, of the testimony by Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, assistant counsel to the Hofstadter committee, yesterday, that he had told Mr. Schurman the Mayor did not expect the Hofstadter committee agents would be able to find the fugitive Russell T. Sherwood.

"I told Schurman to call me to testify at a private or a public hearing," Mr. Kerrigan was quoted as saying. "He said he would, but he never did."

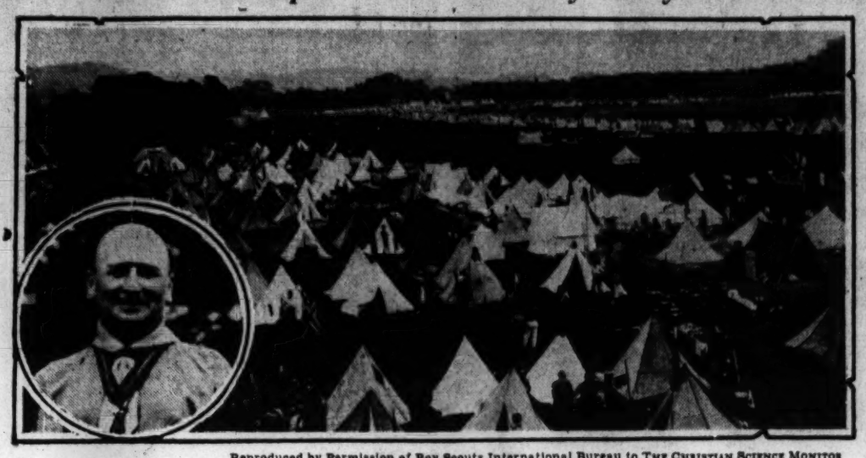
WHITE STAR FLAGSHIP TO VISIT MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—This city will be visited by the S. S. Laurentic, flagship of the White Star Line, on Oct. 8, when she will have exhibits of the manufactured goods from south of the Tweed. The exhibition will be open to the public for one week.

It has been realized by British manufacturers that the holding of the Imperial Economic Conference would have an important effect on the proposed exhibition.

Call of the Open Rallies Norway's Boy Scouts



Reproduced by Permission of Boy Scouts International Bureau to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMP AT MANDAL WELCOMES 5300 TROOP MEMBERS

Site on Southern Coast Looks Out Upon Magnificent Scenery. The Inset Is a Picture of Hubert Martin, Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

Norwegian Boy Scouts Camp On Plateau Near Open Sea

Each Troop Occupies Separate Site at Mandal and Does Own Cooking—Visiting Contingents From Britain and Other Countries

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By HUBERT MARTIN

Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANDAL, Norw.—It was due to the foresight of a Norwegian pastor, the Rev. H. Möller-Gasmann, that the Scout movement found its way to Norway in the year 1911. He formed the first troop in Oslo, and although now Chief Scout of Norway, still retains the position of Honorary Scoutmaster of his old troop.

From the moment of its introduction Scouting appealed to the Norwegian boy with his natural love of camping, hiking and the open air. Every year has shown a steady increase in numbers, and the Scouts of Norway now total more than 13,000—one of the highest totals, in proportion to the population, of any country in the world.

The Norwegian Scout Association is very democratic in its construction. Every four years a general assembly is held which all Scoutmasters are eligible to attend and vote. At this general assembly the Chief Scout and the whole of the headquarters staff are elected for the ensuing four years. In June of this year the general assembly was held at Mandal, and was attended by some 400 Scoutmasters, the Rev. Mr. Möller-Gasmann being unanimously reëlected Chief Scout of Norway.

Camp Has Ideal Site

Coincident with the general assembly a national camp is held, lasting a week, which is open to all Scouts in the country. The camp site at Mandal was an ideal one, situated on a mossy plateau with sandy soil leading down to the fjord, and only 10 minutes from the open sea, where a perfect bathing beach was available. About 5300 Scouts attended the camp, while the ordinary population of Mandal is only 4000. Each troop had its own camp site, and ran its own camp, doing its own cooking, etc.

Mandal is situated on the south coast of Norway in glorious scenery about 50 miles from Christianssand, which is the nearest railway station. It was a remarkable tribute to the keenness of the Norwegian Scouts that, in spite of the difficulties of communication, nearly 50 per cent of their total strength attended the camp. Some of them from the more remote parts of the country traveled for eight days in order to get to the camp; many of them had never before seen a railway train or the sea. In addition to the Norwegian Scouts there were present, by invitation, contingents of Scouts from Great Britain, Sweden and Denmark, and delegates from France, Hungary, Poland and Iceland.

The writer of this article, in his capacity as a director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau, was present to represent Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, and had the privilege of decorating the Rev. Mr. Möller-Gasmann with the silver wolf, the highest British Scout award, in recognition of his outstanding services to the Scout movement.

Each morning a parade of all the Scouts was held for the hoisting of the Norwegian flag and for camp prayers, after which all troops were free to carry out their own programs for the day. The public were admitted to the camp each day from noon until 10 p. m. at a small charge.

One afternoon was devoted to displays of Scoutcraft by the whole camp, and on that occasion no less than 23,000 persons were admitted—nearly six times the population of Mandal. For this event excursion steamers were run from other parts of Norway, including such far-off towns as Oslo on the east, and Bergen on the west.

King Sent Message

A cordial message of good wishes and congratulations to the camp was received from the King of Norway, and was greeted with intense enthusiasm.

Every evening at 9 o'clock a great camp fire sing-song was held, attended by all the Scouts, as well as by thousands of visitors, and it was an inspiring sight to witness the sea of joyous youthful faces massed together—a happy augury for the future of Norway.

The final camp fire was broadcast and was clearly heard on the radio in other parts of Europe.

The esprit de corps throughout the camp was splendid, fraternization among the Scouts of the different nations was constant—and the weather was ideal. The motto of the camp was "Sol og Sjö" (Sun and Sea), to which the writer ventured to add another "S," making it: Sun, Sea and Smiles. It was indeed a camp of all three!

[The remaining articles in this series will not necessarily follow the original schedule. The article on Aug. 25 will deal with "Scouting in New Zealand."]

Evidences Found Of Trade Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

part would impair neither its political nor its financial credit.

Nationally, Sir Arthur found much encouragement and much to praise in the bold initiation of the conversion loan in Great Britain and in the recent monetary policy of the American Federal Reserve Board. He felt that the success of the conversion loan was a remarkable reflection of the temper of the British people and was proof that there was an art in being governed as well as an art of government.

Sir Arthur believed that in the United States the Federal Reserve Board was pursuing an enlightened and constructive policy in its efforts to release credit to stimulate responsive industry and to check the fall in prices. He thought that it had succeeded as much as it could in the circumstances and that further fruits of its policy could be expected in the next few months.

Grounds for Hopefulness

Thus, while Sir Walter Layton and Sir Arthur Salter have been known for their realistic views in discerning the grounds for pessimism, they now join in the equally realistic view of discerning the grounds for optimism.

But more, much more, remains to be done, in the opinion of both economists. Sir Arthur emphasized the urgent necessity of following the reparations agreement with a settlement of war debts. He is convinced that the American Government was desirous of making its full contribution to relieving this barrier to recovery—a relief which would aid all nations, including the United States. He felt that cancellation should not be sought, and that the negotiations should proceed separately.

Equally important as the war debt settlement, in the view of Sir Walter, was an effective all-round reduction of trade barriers, the substantial removal of which, he declared, was indispensable to both recovery and a stable currency. He recommended that Great Britain should endeavor to establish with foreign countries which are willing, and within the Empire, a maximum tariff of 10 per cent—and wherever possible a free trade agreement—as a reasonable, decent and prosperous standard of trade relations.

Removal of Tariffs

Sir Walter believed that there was today a very widespread understanding of the need of getting out from under the strangle-hold of tariffs, and that industrialists who were once the most insistent for tariffs are to be found casting about for the best means of unloosening the tariff grip.

It was his view that regional agreements for expanding the area of freer trade, such as the Dutch-Belgium-Luxembourg agreement at Lausanne, are likely to be the most effective approach, and Sir Walter thought that neither Great Britain nor the United States, although they had long supported the most-favored-nation policy, could rightly object to another country extending free trade to a nation which was prepared to give it in return, and that they could not rightly expect the same treatment if they themselves were to insist upon tariffs.

In a word, Sir Walter felt that the fundamentals of the most-favored-nation treaties should not be used to block regional freer trade agreements, assuming such agreements are open to all nations. On such a basis of reciprocal trading he believed that Holland, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine would join with Great Britain, that Germany and Italy might be expected to fall into line, and that the United States would find it advantageous to reconsider its trading relations with such a group.

Peace Groups See Test in Manchukuo

(Continued from Page 1)

partitioned from a nation already a League member, the League does not have to settle the question of recognition of a change in the form of government, he asserted.

Under the Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg pact, signatories likewise have a responsibility to recognize only valid changes in Government. The Stimson doctrine of not recognizing "any situation, treaty, or agreement which," he said, "might be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant and obligations of the Pact of Paris," sums up this view.

Might Release Japan

"It would seem," Professor Leebrick concluded, "that Japan in setting up the state of Manchukuo, did not abide by her obligations under the new order of things. But if the dictator, Mr. Pu Yi, succeeds in realizing his reported aim to blaze the way for a united and federalized China, it would seem that Japan has not violated any obligation."

However open this question may be, China and Japan view it as emphatically closed in opposite directions, spokesmen of those nations brought out. Prof. Kiang Kang-hu of McGill University defended the boycott as China's only means of defense against foreign imperialism.

Dr. Roy H. Akagi, visiting lecturer at Columbia University, called it an illegal act of war and argued that the establishment of Manchukuo was a measure of self-defense against this and other acts of Chinese "revolutionary diplomacy."

Soviet Russia's penetration into Outer Mongolia, a region with a boundary vaguely marked off from Manchuria, was discussed by Mr. Toshi Go, manager of the New York office, South Manchuria Railway. Only Japan, he said, seems aware that Moscow exercises an overlordship in Mongolia, that visas are issued from Moscow and that members of the Nanking Committee on Mongolian Affairs could not enter the region without Soviet permission, he said.

Finds New Tender Spot

Another potential Serajevo was turned up today in the round table on peace treaties and the map of Europe. The other day it was Bessarabia. Added to this is now Macedonia, where Serbs are said to be oppressing the natives more heavily than they were themselves oppressed under Austrian rule, which resulted in a Serbian fanatic's precipitation of the World War.

In his lecture last night on a British view of the world order, Prof Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, based the future of civilization upon American coöperation in international affairs.

This need not, he said, take the form of direct membership in the League of Nations—preferred by Professor Toynbee — but unless America takes a definite policy of coöperation, it will, he believes, drift and may collide with other powers. Out of such collision, he said, it would be a short step to war, say in the Pacific, followed by a combination of European powers to face an America greatly strengthened by defeating Japan. No one wants this development, and the way to avoid it is to coöperate promptly, he concluded.

Shipping Board Approves Lease Of Boston Base

Private operation of the army base terminal in South Boston, which has been urged for many months by shipping men and port interests, is indicated in the action of the United States Shipping Board authorizing the Merchant Fleet Corporation to advertise for bids for leasing the base.

For the past 18 months the terminal has been operated by the Merchant Fleet Corporation, prior to which it was handled under lease for several years. It is said to be the only one of several such bases in Atlantic seaports still operated by the Government. Efforts to induce the Government to lease the property have been made by Boston interests for some time. The Boston Port Authority has been a leader in the movement, sending representatives to Washington and testifying at hearings on the subject.

Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, said that returning the base to private operation will mean increased flow of freight through the Port of Boston. Two or three groups of reliable people are ready to bid for the lease of the base, he said. Ninety per cent of the interested people here favor the return of the base to private operations.

Mr. Gerrit Fort, who heads one group of interests seeking the lease, explained that the objection to private operation had come from Boston warehouse men who felt that their business would be interfered with. Mr. Fort said that the group he represented and the warehouse men are about to reach an understanding that "will remove the objections of the warehouse men."

NO CHARITY FOR CAR OWNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROSSER, Wash.—Any person applying for relief in Prosser next winter who owns an automobile will be required to surrender the keys to his car before he is given help, the Associated Charities of Prosser decided in a recent meeting. The automobile will be returned when the owner is off the charity list. An exception will be made where the owner really needs his automobile.

FRUIT MEN ESCAPE TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Fruit growers will be exempt from the federal tax of 3 per cent on electrical energy used in spraying, washing, cleaning, sizing and packing fruit, Mr. David Burnet of Washington, D. C., commissioner of internal revenues, has ruled, according to a communication received here. The ruling was made at the request of Yakima growers.

GLADIOLUS SHOW OFFERS QUALITY IN RICH COLORS

Notable Displays Abound in Exhibition Rooms of Horticultural Hall

The quality of gladioluses entered in the annual joint exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is superior to that of any recent year, in the opinion of Mr. E. I. Farrington, secretary of the horticultural society.

Although commercial florists have been saying in recent weeks that their stocks were not as effective as in some years, the displays which adorn all the exhibition rooms of Horticultural Hall in Boston would indicate that recent rains have helped the plants of exhibitors and that some of their prize entries have withstood whatever handicaps there have been in the season.

Nothing like the exhibit of "Prince of India" by Robert Lapthorne of Bridewater has ever been seen at the gladiolus shows, experts say. Prince of India is a spotted rusty rose and Mr. Lapthorne has massed a score of baskets of this single variety in one of the niches on the landing between upper and lower exhibition rooms. Unrelieved by the color of any other variety, depending purely on their own rather mysterious air, they make a dramatic interlude in the exhibition.

For superiority of selection and arrangement the showing of the Seabrook Nurseries, in the main hall, will probably take most of the firsts. It is a diversified collection of all the foremost show varieties known to the culture, all set in squat containers against a black velvet background. The trick of subordinating the containers and throwing up into relief the effect of the flowers themselves is an interesting one and it works. All the pinks, lemons, lavenders and reds are there, with the whites; but the effect is rainbow, beautifully gradated and free from any monotony.

The Harvard Botanical Gardens show several items never before exhibited in the United States, including "Lobelia Tuba" from Chile; "Allium Flavum" which is really an onion, aspiring to polite society by virtue of a feathery lemon conical bloom cluster; and "Ecomin Punctata," native to South Africa, but hardy in Massachusetts.

Mr. William N. Craig of Weymouth shows a notable collection of lilies and perenials. Mr. F. Sherman Adams of Wellesley shows a collection of "acidantherea."

Certainly if there has been any effect of the season upon the degree of flowering blooms in the gladiolus class there has been no numerical effect. All the showings are abundant, the colors are fine and clear, the size is good and in general symmetrical. The garden clubs as usual participate in the special classes and many of the celebrated estates in the vicinity of Boston show remarkable collections of prize vegetables.

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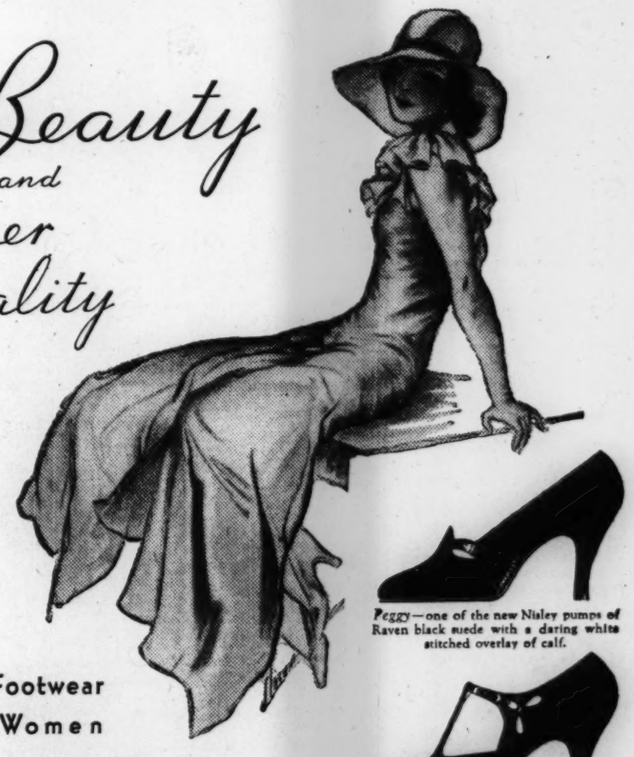
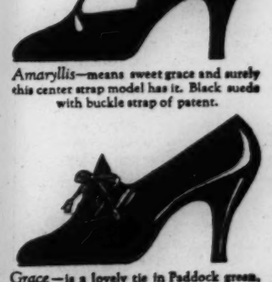
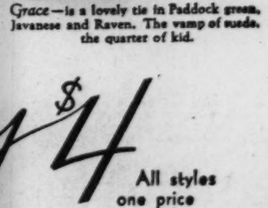


Peggy—one of the new Nisley pumps of Raven black suede with a daring white stitched overlay of calf.

An ENTIRELY NEW EXPERIENCE in footwear value awaits every woman who has never worn Nisley's. Their value, beauty and fitting quality are to be compared only to high priced footwear. Nisley ownership of their factories supplying their 60 stores produces for you, more than 6 major price reductions from the usual price when sold by usual factory-to-dealer-to-your-feet procedure. Produced in sizes 2½ to 9—widths AAAA to D.



Amaryllis—means sweet grace and surely this center strap model has it. Black suede with buckle strap of patent.



Grace—is a lovely tie in Paddock green, Javanese and Raven. The vamp of suede, the quarter of kid.

Nisley $4 All styles one price
Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES

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Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

For the Honor of the School

By L. E. FLACK

A Carlene Story

PART II

IT WAS the last period. The votes for the editor of the school paper had been counted by the committee in charge, and the high school had settled down to an expectant calm.

The president of the Student Body Association rose from his place to announce the results of the election. Jane Merton in a front seat sat bright-eyed—waiting expectantly. Audrey was calm—only the flushed cheeks showing the excitement she felt.

Carlene, farther back, was strangely lethargic. She looked up as a freshman girl approached her desk.

"Miss Landrom wishes to see you, Carlene."

Oh, that book report probably. She took it out of her desk and hurried from the auditorium. A moment later she opened the door of the English room.

"Did you wish to see me, Miss Landrom?"

"Why, yes, Carlene. Come on in. I want to speak to you a moment. It's about the election. You knew Audrey was elected?" Carlene shook her head. "Yes, by a small majority. The faculty has asked me to select a helper for her, and," with a smile, "I want you to be her assistant, Carlene."

Carlene's dark eyes were a protest.

"But I—"

"No objections, now!" Miss Landrom's voice was bright. "I'm sure you two will get along wonderfully. Report here at 1 tomorrow and I'll help you get started." Carlene felt the dismissal in her tone, and made her way from the room.

She couldn't—why, it would be humiliating to be assistant to the candidate she had opposed. And she had opposed her because—suddenly Carlene's cheeks grew red—because she felt she did not represent the spirit of the high school. And now she was hesitating herself. She flushed uncomfortably—school spirit. The next moment she turned resolutely. Why—yes, of course, she would do it.

And in spite of Carlene's expectations, the sessions in the English room proved interesting and instructive. For the first time Carlene realized what newspaper work really was, and the two girls began work with an energy that brought a pleased smile to the English teacher's face.

The Debate

It was the first edition of the High School Call that announced a debate with a neighboring high school and stated that tryouts would be held the following day. The announcement was greeted with exclamations of delight. A real debate. To be held next month.

"Oh, won't it be fun! I hope I make it." Jane laughed delightedly.

"The tryout's tomorrow at four." Natalie was scanning the account.

"Let's all go." Anna was saying. "Oh, there's Audrey. Hello, Miss Editor, are you going to enter the tryouts, too?"

Audrey smiled a little shyly. "Yes, I think I will. Miss Landrom wants us all to try. And besides, it would be wonderful if we could win the debate."

The next day brought an enthusiastic group to the high school auditorium at the appointed time. Applicant after applicant made his way to the front of the room, but it was Audrey Craile who scored the triumph of the day. Even the judges looked up with surprise as the fair-haired girl stood on the stage, her clear voice ringing out convincingly and at the conclusion she was given third place on the team. The little sophomore smiled as the class responded with a hearty cheer. It was an honor few sophomores received—the other two were seniors—and the class was delighted. Audrey's rendition of her selection had been astonishingly good.

"Where—where did you learn debating?" The girls crowded round in an excited group.

"Oh, but I didn't," Audrey laughed. "It was public speaking—I took it last year."

In the English Room

After that all was excitement. The affirmative debate team met with Miss Landrom in the English room every evening after school. Carlene, busily at work on notes for the Call, listened enthralled. When they had finished their afternoon work on the high school paper, she and Audrey had lively discussions. Miss Landrom smiled as she saw their interested faces, or heard Carlene's "Miss Landrom, don't you think she ought to bring in this point? I looked it up last evening at the library," or "But, Audrey, now if they try to clinch their argument, don't forget to bring in these statistics I found in the encyclopedia."

Audrey's fair face was bright.

"Carlene, you do too much for me," she began. "I—"

But Carlene smiled and shook her head.

It was the week before the debate that Audrey seemed suddenly very quiet, and Miss Landrom began to think she had been working too hard. But Audrey smiled a negative and went busily on with the news items.

It was the day before the debate that Audrey approached Miss Landrom's room.

"I—I've something to ask you, Miss Landrom," she began, hesitated "Would—would it be all right for me to withdraw?"

The English teacher's amazed expression was sufficient answer.

"But," Audrey went on. "I—I—oh, I'm not a real debater. I can speak, but it's Carlene, don't you see— she has done everything. She found the references and built up the arguments Oh, Miss Landrom, it's her debate. It's she who should be on the team."

Miss Landrom smiled at the excited girl.

"You're just tired that's all, my dear. In the morning you'll feel differently. Of course, Carlene has helped—but you're doing wonderfully, Audrey."

Something in the girl's face made the English teacher pause.

"Oh, but it isn't that. Don't you see? It's—it's—why, it's for the high school. I'm not a debater. I can memorize a speech, but—but—oh, Miss Landrom, debating's different. I didn't realize. You've got to think quickly, have an analytical mind. Oh, I know my part sounds well enough now, and if they didn't bring in any unexpected arguments, it would be all right, but if they do—and they're almost certain to—why then I'll be simply floored. It's so easy when Carlene points out the arguments, but if I'm alone—"

Suddenly a light came into Miss Landrom's eyes.

"I—I'm afraid I didn't see," she said softly. "You're right, Audrey. It is Carlene's debate."

Carlene Understands

The debate was over. Everywhere was laughter, voices, people filing out of the auditorium. Carlene ran up the stairs to the English room. It had become so customary that Carlene hardly realized that perhaps Miss Landrom would be gone. But she was there, getting her coat from the locker.

"You did wonderfully!" Miss Landrom looked down into the sparkling dark eyes. "Carlene, I am proud of you."

"But—but still I don't understand. Why did Audrey give up at the last moment. She should have taken it. It was her chance. She was chosen—"

"Carlene," Miss Landrom said quietly, "do you think Audrey would have managed that third argument of the negatives, the one we had not anticipated?"

"Why—why, no," Carlene admitted flushing. "Perhaps not, but—"

"Audrey isn't a quick thinker," Miss Landrom pointed out. "But she's an accurate one, and she realized that what we needed was a debater who would be good at rebuttal, one who could meet arguments at a moment's notice. She wanted you to take her place because she felt you could serve the high school better than she in that capacity."

The English teacher paused.

A sudden light had come into Carlene's eyes.

"She did that? Why—why, Miss Landrom." Carlene's cheeks were flaming. "And I—I thought she shouldn't be editor because she was new here—I—"

The door opened and Audrey stood in the room—an Audrey flushed, with sparkling eyes.

"Congratulations, Carlene, you did splendidly! I thought I'd find you here. Wasn't it a lovely debate, Miss Landrom? And to think we won 3 to 0. Oh, Carlene, I'm so glad!"

Carlene put out her hand.

"Audrey, I've an apology to make," she said simply. "I—I'm afraid I didn't quite understand what school spirit was, myself. You know I opposed your election. I—I didn't realize that school spirit was not dependent on the length of time one had been in a high school. Can you ever forgive me?"

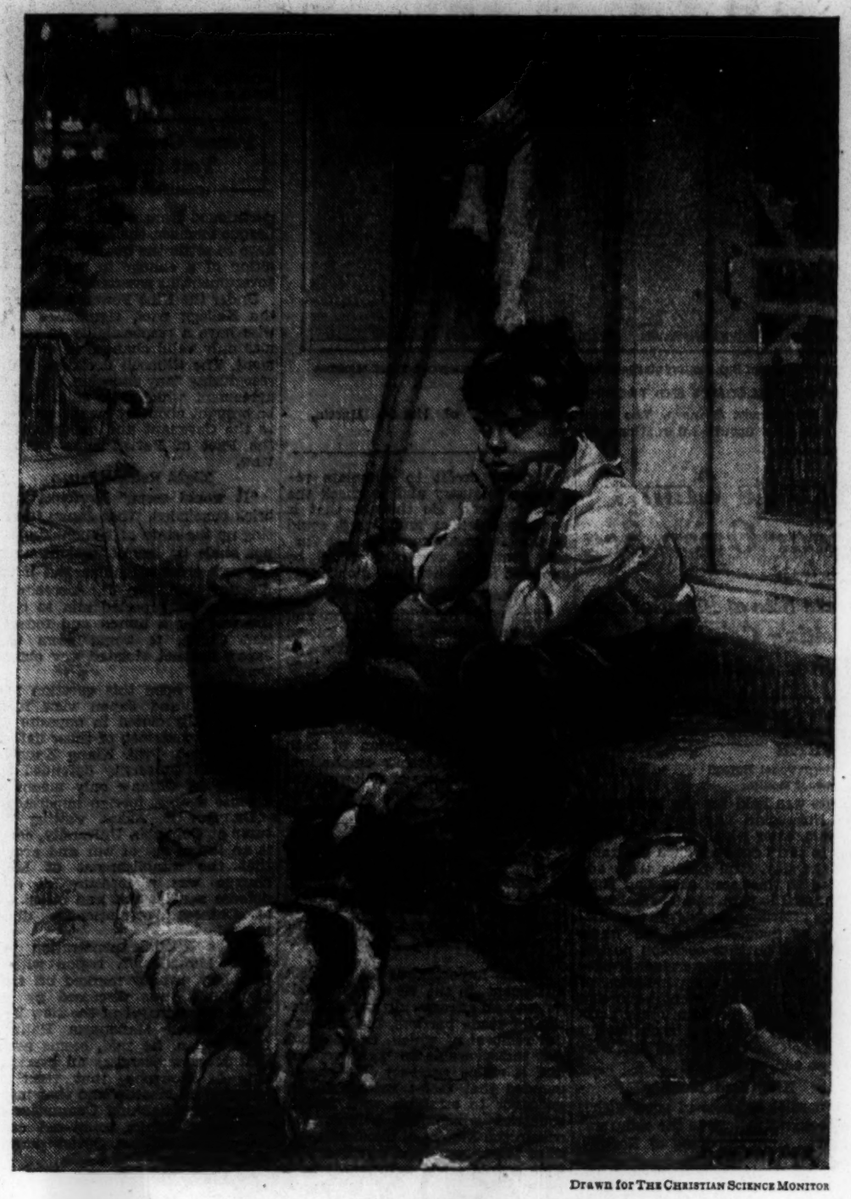
Audrey came forward, her blue eyes shining.

"Why—why, you darling!" she said generously. "Of course, I forgive you. You know, I did feel like giving it up. I wanted to," she admitted, "only Miss Landrom made me see that school spirit was something fine and beautiful, too fine and beautiful to be marred by little differences."

"And then she made me assistant," Carlene smiled at the English teacher. "Oh, I get your idea, Miss Landrom. You thought we'd understand better if we worked together."

Audrey laughed happily.

"School spirit! Why—why, Miss Landrom is our best representative!"



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Little Dog Speaks

Come on, it's time for starting out—
I've found a brand new place
Where I can bark and you can shout
And both can rip and race.

I know a field just made for me
To run and scamper over,
Where you can't follow till you see
My tail above the clover.

I've found a splendid hollow log
All snug and warm and dry
Where I can be a hidden dog
And bark when you go by.

I know a hill so steep and tall
That once I reach the top
I'll roll back like a bounding ball
Until you make me stop.

So many things for us to do!
We'll have to race and run
And jump and joy the whole day through
Until we get them done!

Nancy Byrd Turner

Boston's Exhibition of Pictures From English Schools

FOR many reasons the exhibition of pictures by the pupils of secondary schools in England will attract the attention of visitors to the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston.

In the first place, these pictures show a surprising intensity of interest in the pictorial art. Apparently all pupils have a chance to show their talents, and the teaching is not limited to the few who show particular interest or talent. There is, of course, no reason why art studies should not be as general as the study, say, of piano. All performers are not intended to be great soloists. Those who draw or paint a little, just as those who finger the keys with some success, find great pleasure in the performance. What is more, the practice awakens them; their observation of beauty sharpens and enlarges; their appreciation grows richer.

As to the pictures themselves, they show a great deal of originality in the relating of ideas. We are told that the teachers tell some story, or describe a scene very clearly in words; the rendering of the story or scene in terms of pictures is left entirely to the pupil. They do not copy; they invent with colors and shapes and combinations of details of their own choice.

For example, one idea conveyed dealt with trees and shadows and the reflections in water. The young painters went ahead portraying the trees and leafage, the shimmering surface of the water and the shadows dancing upon its ruffled surface. Others showed a boat on high seas and some of the pupils were remarkably successful in conveying the excitement of turbulent waters and moving ships.

Water color (pigment dissolved with water and applied in a fluid state with a brush) is the medium commonly employed. Some of the young painters control the colors remarkably, making the washes thin and translucent They show freedom and ease in working with the brush and the result is animated, natural and stirring.

Other pupils paint in a different style They prefer a method which is somewhat like that of a jeweler who works on metal with fine incrustations of precious stones. These young artists apply minute dabs of bright color and draw a delicate mesh of lines. The result is quite different from the free board brushwork of the work mentioned above.

While some pictures are made outdoors, others depict subjects known as "still-life," flowers and objects of the household. No two are rendered in the same way. Some see things in terms of vivid coloration, others in terms of strongly accented lines. The distinction of each of the pictures reveals how original these young people are and how successful the English method of teaching may be.

D. A.

Gladstone's Advice To His Son at Oxford

The following extract from a letter written by William E. Gladstone to his son at Oxford is good advice for any young man today:

"Keep a short journal of principal employments in each day; most valuable is the account book of the all precious gift of Time.

"Keep an account book of receipts and expenditures; and the least troublesome way of keeping it is to keep it with care. This done in early life, and carefully done, creates the habit of performing the great duty of keeping our expenditures (and therefore our desires) within our means.

"Establish a minimum of numbers of hours in the day for study, say seven at present, and do not, without reasonable cause, let it be less; noting down against yourself the days of exception. There should always be a minimum number for the vacations, which at Oxford are extremely long.

"I know no precept more wise or more valuable than this: Cultivate self help; do not seek, nor like, to be dependent on others for what you can yourself supply. Keep down as much as you can the standard of your wants, for in this lies a great secret of manliness, true wealth and happiness; as, on the other hand, the multiplication of our wants makes us effeminate and slavish as well as selfish."

Pyrotechnics and Side Shows of the Eclipse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHEN you view the radiant display of fireworks that will accompany the eclipse of the sun on August 31, remember that no one has ever seen the sun! But, what, then, will be eclipsed, if the sun never is visible? A quite natural exclamatory question.

The sun, like a potentate of the Far East, wears as many clothes as our grandmothers used to wear in winter. The garment nearest to the glistening body of the sun is called the "photosphere." It appears to consist of highly incandescent clouds, surrounding countless globules of gaseous matter, each measuring 500 miles in diameter. When we think that we see the sun, we really see only the photosphere; exactly as possible inhabitants of the planet Mars, looking toward the earth, would mistake our tumultuous atmosphere for the earth itself.

The only garment about our earth is its restless, electrified, rain-filled atmosphere. But, surrounding the sun are four garments of fiery cloud-banks, including the photosphere. A stratum fully 1000 miles thick covers the photosphere, and is called by the astronomers the "reversing layer" because of its effect on the appearance of the photosphere.

Over the reversing layer is the third garment of the sun, named the "chromosphere." This also is a turbulent sea of glowing hydrogen 5000 miles or more deep. The chromosphere throws out vast billows of gleaming vapor which, at a speed one hundred times that of a rifle bullet, thrust outward to distances of 10,000 and even 250,000 miles from the cloud, and then subside. These billows of flaming gas are called "prominences."

The Mysterious Corona

Lying far outside the chromosphere and its prominences, reaching fully 300,000 miles further into space, is the mysterious "corona," the outermost of these vast translucent vestments which protect the flaming sun from the sight of mortals. In a sense, we see all these diaphanous garments, excepting the corona, when we "look at the sun." The corona, however, is reserved for very special occasions; in fact, it is visible only during the periods of total eclipse of the photosphere, which we, naturally enough and quite properly, too, call an eclipse of the sun.

What Causes an Eclipse?

The earth, turning on its axis every 24 hours, circles the sun in 365¼ days; the moon attends it and completes a circuit around the earth once every 27½ days, keeping the same face always toward the earth, so that we never see the other side of the moon. When, in the course of starry events, the moon passes directly between the earth and the sun, a total or a partial eclipse of the sun results, the moon being darkened in its own shadow. The times when eclipses will occur are accurately computed by scientists.

The old demonstration of the power of a penny, when held just before our eyes, to blot out a big $20 gold piece 50 feet away, is revived at every eclipse of the sun. For, in a manner of speaking, we hold the moon against our eyes while we look at the sun in eclipse.

The diameter of this sunny gold piece is 864,000 miles; that of the "penny" is 2160 miles. The "glorious orb of day," 92,897,400 miles distant from the earth, will be completely hidden from our sight by the passing of the dark-visaged moon, 92,658,543 miles this side of the sun and only 238,857 miles from our eyes. Yet even at that comparatively short distance away, the towering mountains on the moon appear to us like ripples in the sand at the seashore.

The corona (concerning the nature of which astronomers are still very much in the dark) is the "high-spot" of all the marvelous sights in the heavens. It is the supreme "burst" in the display of fireworks at each total eclipse of the sun.

Bailey's Beads

This is preceded, however, by a rare and beautiful spectacle called Bailey's Beads. Speaking over the radio recently, Capt. Julius F. Hellwig, superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, reminded us that just as the sun passes into complete eclipse, its rim of brilliant light is broken for a moment by the summits of the mountains on the moon, into a striking resemblance to a necklace of sparkling gems.

Immediately after this will come the corona display. As the swiftly moving, dark-robed disk of the moon leaps into the full circle of the sun as though to seize the gems in Bailey's necklace, the surrounding sky becomes dark, and streamers of soft light will extend out from the rim of the sun, sometimes 10,000,000 miles into space. At the same instant, brilliant arcs of light will leap from the vicinity of the poles of the sun.

The entrancing corona holds the stage only for a moment or two, too short a time by far for scientists to determine of what it consists, where it comes from or where it goes when the moon moves away, revealing again the veiled but radiant face of the sun.

It was suggested by Captain Hellwig that spectators of the eclipse take an instant of time from the phenomenon itself, to watch the awe-inspiring shadows of the moon, moving with incredible speed across the earth, just as the Bailey's Beads appear; and to note briefly the many stars and planets which will then be in sight in the daytime.

How to See the Eclipse

The solar eclipse on Aug. 31 will be seen best from anywhere on a path, 100 miles wide, curving from the coast of Maine near Cape Porpoise, to the south bank of the St. Lawrence River about seven miles east of Sorel, Quebec; these locations being at about the middle of the 100-mile pathway of the tip of the moon's shadow as it moves across the land. An automobile chart will help you to locate these points.

The eclipse will be total for about 100 seconds only. Outside of the path of totality, the eclipse will be partial, and can be viewed from a wide section of the country. But neither the corona nor Bailey's Beads will be visible outside the path.

Before Aug. 31 select a cleared hilltop or an open field as your box seat from which to enjoy the spectacle. Take with you to the superb entertainment, either dark glasses or good-sized pieces of evenly-smoked glass, and be in your seats at the latest by 3:15 p. m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

W. B. A.

Have You Read?

Marie of the Gypsies, by Rachel Varble. (Little, Brown Co., N. Y. $2.00.)

"Marie of the Gypsies" is proving as popular as "A Girl from London," a story of the time of George Washington, written by the same author. "Marie of the Gypsies" is a tale of a little later period of history, and reveals a picturesque life in its realities.

Marie is the adopted daughter of a tribe of American gypsies who wander through the Middle West. She lives with them until she is 14 years of age, when her life is completely changed, and she goes to live in a settlement house in Detroit. Pleasant but strange Marie finds it, to live in a house instead of a tent, and very delightful to her is the opportunity to go to school. All the things that ordinary girls take for granted seem wonderful opportunities to Marie.

She develops into a very real girl with an unusual artistic ability which seems to be hers naturally The story tells of Marie's ability to concoct wonderful things out of the settlement piece-bag, of her artistic creations of dresses for others, and of her taste in arranging silks, laces and jewels. Girls of 13 years of age up will find this a most interesting book, and learn much of life in the early nineteenth century in America.

Mail Bag

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

After reading the Monitor for so many years, especially the Mail Bag section, I have finally decided to write.

I am 14 years of age and attend a large local high school. Every Wednesday afternoon is closed from school work, and we enjoy sports of all kinds. My favorite sports are tennis, swimming and cricket.

I am interested in stamp collecting and should be pleased to exchange with Mail Baggers. I am also a very enthusiastic member of one of our local troops of Scouts. I am very fond of animals and a fox terrier called Snubs, a cat called Sponge and also six canaries. Both the cat and the dog were named after those in the Monitor.

There is plenty to tell others about, especially our Sydney harbor and the great engineering feat, the Sydney Harbor Bridge, as well as the native birds and animals of our country.

Hoping to receive some correspondence from other countries,

Roger E.

Gary, Indiana

Dear Editor:

Recently I had an interesting time visiting the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago. There are fish of all different kinds there. One very interesting exhibit was the sea horses. They are small, with heads like horses and long curly tails like monkeys. They use their tails to cling to seaweed and twigs which are in the water. They are almost all head and tail.

Another fish we saw was a sawfish which has a nose like a saw. We also saw goldfish, sharks, huge sea turtles, shrimps, sea catfish, and crabs, and many others from all over the world.

On our way to the aquarium we saw the new world fair buildings. One building was a duplicate of Fort Dearborn. Most of them are modernistic.

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I should like to hear from some girls from anywhere.

I have a dog, two goldfish and a bird.

Dorothy S.

[Did you read the article about the Shedd Aquarium published on the Children's Page Dorothy?—Ed.]

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

One morning our teacher showed us in the Monitor an article about the World Good Will Day. It was very interesting and next year we intend to hear also the wireless message from the boys and girls of Wales. Then we also will give an answer. We hope that all countries of the world will hear this message. We are all pleased with the article and with the kindness of the Monitor Circulation Extension Committee, Hamburg, in sending it to us.

Gunthen L.

Las Vegas, Nevada

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first brought me some lovely correspondents, but I am very eager for more. Won't some one please write to me from England, New Zealand, Australia, Africa and South America? I am especially interested in Rio de Janeiro. Of course, I can only write in English. But letters from anywhere will be very welcome. I am nearly 15 and a sophomore in high school.

I think the chief interest around Las Vegas is the Hoover Dam. I never get tired of looking down on the work of the dam from Inspiration Point. No one can realize the immensity of this construction without seeing it. Boulder City is a marvel, too, in a different way. Overnight it seems that a town sprang up. Improvements are being made all the time. The homes are nearly all alike, and so neat and clean. When more foliage has had a chance to grow, I don't think there will be a prettier town in the West.

The Valley of Fire is another wonder of nature. In between the mountains the whole valley is scarlet. At sunrise and sunset it is even more beautiful than during the day. When colored photographs are taken of this valley, they never paint it as red as it really is because it looks too fantastic.

We have many Indian relics here also. The Lost City is truly wonderful. People lived there 10,000 years ago, scientists declare.

There are many other points of interest here which I will save for the people who care to write to me. I shall be glad to exchange postcards, snapshots, stamps, etc., with anyone who wants them.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for about six years, and have the privilege of playing for the Sunday school also.

My favorite hobby is writing letters and I promise to answer all letters faithfully which are written to me.

Hoping to have loads of pen pals,

June B.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

My Sunday School teacher has evoked my interest in your interesting Mail Bag and as a result I am writing this letter hoping to receive an answer from some Christian Science student in another part of the world.

I am 19 years of age and attend Third Church of Christ, Scientist, in Milwaukee. This fall I expect to attend the Milwaukee State Teachers' College where I shall major in history, my favorite study.

Milwaukee is one of the greatest cities on the Great Lakes and is the industrial center of Wisconsin. At present the population is about 600,000, but it would be much larger if its numerous suburbs could be induced to join the city.

I should like to correspond with girls of my age, especially from England or France. I am interested in swimming, golf, and reading, and would very much appreciate an early answer.

Emily D.

Macomb, Illinois

Dear Editor:

For a number of years I have been an enthusiastic reader of The Christian Science Monitor. I especially enjoy the editorial opinion and the Mail Bag. An interesting correspondence with a fellow Mail Bagger has led me to seek a larger field of action.

Macomb is in the Lincoln country. My grandmother heard Lincoln here in 1858. Not far from Macomb and very near Springfield, Illinois, is Old Salem State Park. At this place Lincoln settled when he was a young man and here he first started in business. In New Salem, as it was formerly called, Lincoln was a partner with a man named Berry in the store business and in this store he studied law when not waiting on customers.

Down the road, a small distance from the Rutledge Tavern, is the store at which Lincoln wrestled with Armstrong and became famous for his strength. For Lincoln enthusiasts each log cabin holds rare interest. It was surprising to me that a town should be built on such a very high hill, especially when there were no automobiles. Some of the rustic cabins have been restored and more will be at a later date.

I am 16 years old and am interested in radio, journalism, debating, sports, printing and almost anything else. I should like to correspond with anyone anywhere. This letter-writing is a fascinating pastime.

Hoping to receive lots of letters,

Lawrence B.

North Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I am a comparatively recent though nevertheless ardent reader of your column, the Mail Bag, and I should like particularly to receive letters from any part of the world describing unusual things or places—for instance, a peculiar type of mine, or an especially queer sea plant, animal or bird. Descriptions of unusual collections or hobbies also interest me greatly. If any readers know of such, I should be very glad to hear from them.

Jack D.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Lois Virginia O. (12), Barrington, Ill.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in outdoor sports, animals and collecting post cards.

Elizabeth K. (13), Evanston, Ill.—Especially from England and Scotland. Interested in music, art, archery, swimming, tether ball and horseback riding.

Marion N. (13), Philadelphia, Pa.

Lucille P. (13), New York, N. Y.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in music and sports.

Pearl R. (14), Winnetka, Ill. Interested in reading, writing, music and sports.

Sylvia H. (14), Kenilworth, Ill.—Especially from members of the Junior Literary Guild of America. Interested in drawing and reading.

Kathryn R. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from France. Interested in music, writing and outdoor sports.

Gertrude VanT., Jersey City, N. J.—Especially from Holland. Correspond in English or Dutch. Interested in music, poetry and swimming.

Josephine F. (16), Sharon Hill., Pa.—Especially from foreign countries and girls living on ranches.

Lorraine A. (16), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Especially from England and Scotland. Interested in sports and snapshots.

Claire F. (19), New Cumberland, Pa.—Especially from French girls who speak English. Interested in sports and travel.

From Boys

Nick G. (15), San Francisco, Calif.—Exchange stamps.

Jack S. (in junior high school), Detroit, Mich.—Interested in journalism.

Will the following please send in their street addresses as a number of letters are waiting for them:

Eleanor Buchanan, Los Angeles, Calif.
Eugene B., Daytona, Fla.
Louise Mackay, New York.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

MRS. DAVIS

continues her education

You know Mrs. Davis—the little bride. Two weeks before her marriage she graduated from college with high honors. But in one respect her education has been neglected.

Yesterday, for instance, she picked up the telephone and called the grocer. "I would like," she said politely, "to have some things sent up. A bag of flour—three packages of breakfast food—one can of baking-powder—six bottles of ginger ale—a pound of macaroni—a package of—what's that? Oh. Why, I'm sure I don't know what brand. Just any kind, I guess!"

No wonder the storekeeper interrupted her. He gets few orders like that nowadays. For wise housekeepers buy things by *name*. Not merely groceries, but kitchenware and piece-goods and household appliances; shoes and shirts and garden seeds; all the thousand and one things they need.

Mrs. Davis will complete her education. She will learn to study the advertisements in the daily paper, and to keep herself informed as to qualities and prices. She will take her place alongside thousands of other women as the efficient purchasing agent of her home.

Read the advertising columns of this paper regularly. They are guide-posts to safe buying.

THE HOME FORUM

Three Acres of Birds

THE acres lie along the shoulder of the ridge, facing the sunset and the winds that blow from the distant hills. The birds are more plentiful in the old berry pasture, and in the cut-over land which is now a tangle of briers; but these of the hilltop acres are our intimates, our neighbors.

It was the phœbes who first made known their intention of neighborliness. For one delicious moment in April, we had thought the bluebirds might be looking with favor on one of the nest-boxes, which for three successive springs had held bluebird babies; but they passed with the moment and did not return. Then, appropriately, on May Day, appeared one of the phœbes carrying a telltale tuft in its beak.

On a beam beneath the projecting floor of a shed, three mossy nests are ranged side by side. The phœbe who built them has long since departed, but now on an opposite beam another mossy nest began to take shape. We did not pry too closely, It was enough to see, from a window, the flick of wings as a busy phœbe passed in to the chosen beam. No safer place could have been selected. Sheltered from winds, roofed against storms and marauding crows, not to be reached by cats and removed from the haunts of squirrels, surely the youngsters that would overflow that nest would have chance to achieve adult birdhood.

That in the course of time they did not disastrously overflow must have been due to that wise provision of nature which, by a certain arrangement of the tendons, causes the toes of a bird to curve and grasp when the body is crouched. Thus a bird, asleep on a bough, is secured from a fall; and the young, packed in the nest, without effort on their part cling to the foundations of home.

* * *

The young phœbes assuredly did. By permission of Uncle Sam's Biological Survey, the writer has the happy privilege of being a bird bander. So, in due season, the stepladder was requisitioned and we climbed to see if the new phœbes were of an age for wearing bands. Distinctly they were not. A mat of gray down and pinfeathers filled the nest, even with the brim. The mat was warm, severally it breathed, but where head began and tail ended was yet a matter of conjecture. We laid a hand gently over the top whereupon dreams of mother phœbe come home to brood flitted, perchance, through tiny bird minds; then, quietly, we departed, to repeat the visit daily until on the fifth day the time seemed ripe.

Now the nest seemed brimmed to the limit of safety; but, as it proved, it was to be yet six days before the young birds would fly. This was indeed for the better for, if the banding of nestlings is delayed too long, they may take alarm at the disturbance and attempt to fly prematurely.

The young phœbes took it calmly. Five helpless, stub-tailed mites they were, each with the capacious yellow-edged mouth of a baby bird, scarcely yet decently clothed, for spaces of nakedness still alternated with tracts of gray and pale greenish-yellow down. One by one, bringing away tufts of the nest lining in the clinging claws, each was pried lose from the nest and fitted around one leg with a numbered aluminum band. There was no danger that they would outgrow them, for the bands were of the size designated for phœbes, and the leg of a young bird is said to be slightly larger than that of the adult. Each, thus adorned, was then tucked away among its brothers and sisters, and the whole brimming nestful pressed down gently as one might press berries in a heaped pail to keep them from spilling.

* * *

While the young phœbes grew and prospered, the other birds had not been idle. After much inspection of available crotches, with a twist and a turn or two in each, as if to consider the outlook, a pair of the robins had fixed upon a strawberry box which had been wired to the low branch of an elm the previous season, to hold a young bird that had met with disaster. Perhaps, from her nest on its roomy and firm foundation, mother robin could peep out between the leaves at the distant hills. Certainly the chipping sparrows could from their fragile nest on a tossing orchard spray, whereby the long hours of brooding may have been brightened.

The chipping sparrows made no secret of the spot they had chosen, perhaps knowing it to be beyond step ladder reach, and on a branch too slender for climbing. In the beginning, we surprised one of them in the path with a beakful of dry grass with which she flew directly to her home site while we stood near. There was no secret about it, no. Yet it is surprising how little we learned of family affairs. Flickering leaves shadowed the nest, and the little brown owners, slipping in and out, were scarcely more visible than might have been a pair of brown elves. Once a little gray-feathered tail—or was it merely a shadow—was seen protruding over the edge of the nest. Occasionally Mr. and Mrs. Chippy were seen carrying crumbs. Then behold! young chippies were flying about, clad in streaked pinafores and already agile on the wing.

Meanwhile there were song sparrows to the east of us, song sparrows to the west of us, and undoubtedly others to the north and south. From all directions, morning and evening and many a time between, they converged upon the spots where, barring raids by the chipmunks, biscuit crumbs were sure to be found. The robins converged, too, for raisins were served with the biscuit, and in the intervals came catbirds and a pair of brown thrashers. Soon most of the feathered populace within range of the acres had begun to look upon us as a source of supply.

At the end of May, came a sudden increase in the demand for crumbs. Instead of lunching on the spot, the song sparrow boarders began carrying food from the table; and for the next fortnight or so our biscuits, made especially for baby birds, were in constant passage to the four points of the compass.

Now, indeed, it would have been easy to trace out the nests, had it not been that prowling animals might follow in our footsteps. So we contented ourselves with learning that one was hidden in that southeast pasture and another to the northeast, beyond the road, while a third was concealed in the bushes along the westerly wall. Along that wall, too, the Maryland yellowthroat, little black-masked sprite in yellow and olive, sang of the "Witchery, witchery, witchery," of a nest in some near-by bush, but more of his secret he never divulged. The catbirds had taken up their abode in our neighbors' "mowing," as had also the brown thrashers, whose sturdy nest of sticks we found low in a wild apple tree.

But where, oh, where, were the chickadees nesting? Most of our chickadee friends of the winter had left us, preferring the seclusion of the woods to our open acres; but one pair had looked with favor on the nest-box by our door until the more aggressive wrens had claimed it, wherefore Jenny and her husband were never quite forgiven. Still the chickadees were not far away. Morning and evening they continued to come for peanuts or a taste of peanut butter; but often, as we lay in wait and followed, we never succeeded in tracing them to their nest. From tree to tree they would flit, gathering food for their nestlings, apparently quite indifferent to us so that we, following, hopefully, would feel ourselves warm on the trail. Then a swift dart into concealing foliage from which they were never seen to emerge, or the tree where we had been watching them, would suddenly hold them no more.

* * *

The season waded into summer. From the nests, led by anxious parents, came trooping little family groups; dusky little song sparrows to learn where those delicious crumbs are to be found, speckled young robins to haunt the cherry tree, bright with gleaming fruit, and to vie with their elders and the cedar waxwings to see who can eat the most cherries. There were cherries enough for all, so we were not troubled. Yet a little while the pretty intimacy of parents and young continued. Then the bond of the nest was forgotten and the new generation, full-fledged, scattered to wider acres.

D. A. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

To a Beautiful Cloud

Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,
Swimming in the pure quiet air!
Thy fleeces bathed in sunlight, while below
Thy shadow o'er the vale moves slow;
Where, midst their labor, pause the reaper train
As cool it comes along the grain.
Beautiful cloud! I would I were with thee
In thy calm way o'er land and sea:
To rest on thy unrolling skirts, and look
On Earth as on an open book;
On streams that tie her realms with silver bands,
And the long ways that seam her lands;
And hear her humming cities, and the sound
Of the great ocean breaking round.
Ay—I would sail upon thy air-borne car
To blooming regions distant far,
To where the sun of Andalusia shines
On his own olive-groves and vines,
Or the soft lights of Italy's bright sky
In smiles upon her ruins lie. . . .

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Poems.

Dutch East Indian Memories

(Borneo: A Light)

Now it was the dark of the moon, with the heavy tarnished stars crawling into a silver mist that muffled the horizon.

Privileged as only a passenger on a small boat can be, I pushed my way through the teeming impromptu market-place of the steerage to the for'ard deck. There, where the slim silhouette of a Chinese sailor kept watch in the darkness, I hung over the rail, gazing at the miracle of the phosphorescence. Its great blue sparks chipped the edge of the white foam and the dark interminable water.

There was only the steady whisk of the ship pushing ahead on its course. At intervals sounded the bells that marked the watch—followed by a minor cascading cry from the sailor, a call of the East which has come down the nautical ages to mean: "All's well."

On the starboard side, one star was bigger, more intense, than the others. It stood at the edge of the mist, fixed and quiet. Then gradually the minutes carried it farther away as the ship swept on to Macassar.

Suddenly I thought of the blue flag that marked our course in the bare brightness of the deck above. "The Borneo Light!" I whispered. Perhaps some day you and I shall go ashore in Borneo, to hunt for little crude diamonds in the streams and to search for orchids in the lush jungles. But now—I am almost glad we have not been there: Borneo is still the most barbaric name in the world.

* * *

(Celebes: The Little Gold Bananas)

Bright pictures float across the island of Celebes:

A coastline of brilliant chartreuse hills, with tiny palm-roofed cottages nestling against the shore. White beaches like thinning moons, and a slim outrigger canoe skimming the blue waves. Brown villagers clustered where wood smoke rises.

The harbor of Macassar at sunrise, with the strange tip-tilted sails of native craft reddened on the water. Against the white pier sheds a pattern of folk in sarongs of magenta—the vivid, exciting dye particular to that bit of Malaya.

The trim white streets of the Dutch town. A road following flowering flame trees. A pinkish water buffalo basking in a ditch. A view of wooded hills, strangely square or conical in shape.

A tall lyrical waterfall with tree ferns growing beside its spray. Wild orchids. The pool in the jungle where we swam, with the jade water reflecting an overhanging bower of white-starred lianas.

The cottage where we stopped to watch a woman weaving. The shaky floors of latticed bamboo. The shy tot who hid her face in her mother's sarong.

The big white hotel, with its verandas and its courtyards. The ricetable tiffin, with a line of twenty-six boys bearing pungent platters.

And, above all, the small ambrosial fruit known only to that corner of the world—the exquisite fruit with the elusive flavor not exactly of pineapple, not precisely of strawberries—the Little Gold Bananas of Macassar.

* * *

(Bali: The Wee Sarongs)

The village market-place of Den Pasar was full of spicy odors and bright colors. Men and women sat in booths roofed with palm thatch, chattering, bargaining shrilly, or working over their wares. Here and there sat a woman operating one of the ubiquitous American sewing machines.

Fish, condiments, sweets and fruits stood beside arrays of household utensils and countless stalls hung with gay sarongs, hand-loomed and dyed in subtle designs.

Among the big sarongs hung an occasional little sarong, prescient with the universal appeal of baby clothes. As I looked at each of them, I pictured it wrapped jauntily about some unknown infant, riding majestically astride his mother's hip. To a brown roly-poly baby of Bali it matters not if the mother, beautiful in herself, is carrying a picturesque vat of melons or a gasoline tin of water on her head. The wee tyrant's balance is undisturbed, as he moves rhythmically along—happy in a paradise isle where vividly costumed dancers gesture under the sunlit banyan trees and ethereal orchestras tinkle nightly under the palms and the stars

M. M.

Tantalusian

Out of a gray-blue distance
Out of an amber cloud
Out of the fire of midday
Insistent, proud,
You come unbidden, tranquil,
Unclutchable as light,
Calm-eyed and treading softly—
Poems I tried to write.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© The Wallace Collection, London

The Lady With a Fan: From a Portrait by Velásquez

"THE Lady With a Fan" looks out dreamily from the canvas of Velásquez. Even the manner in which she holds her fan suggests no movement. The hauteur of a Spanish lady is in her attitude: dignity, calm, an imperturbable poise and stateliness. The soft black folds of drapery about her head and shoulders frame the quiet face, throwing up the depths of the fine, dark eyes. Who was she? We know that she was not a lady of the Spanish court; and it has been suggested that she may have been the painter's daughter. But her identity remains uncertain, as she stands here, a figure in complete repose.

Although there is little actual color in the picture, so dark is the tone of both figure and background, yet it is neither somber nor cold; and this because of the unrivaled balance and technique of the painting. Black drapery and necklace, brown dress and fan, white gloves, and soft frills of white at wrist and décolletage. Only a touch of clear, fresh color in the delicate blue of the knot of ribbon, the dull gold of her chain, and the tiny flecks of gold on her fan; the warm flesh tints and the coral of her lips. Who better than Velásquez knew how to use shadow with such fine understanding that the face looks out from the past, seeming no stranger, but a friend with whom we may claim acquaintance in the present.

It has been said of Velásquez that he was a modern, born before his time. It is certain that, although we know little of his private life, there is some quality in his art which brings him nearer to us, more closely in touch with the art of our own day, than most of the great masters. It is probable that this arises from his sincerity of purpose; and—if one may use the expression—the straightforwardness of his aim. He was no revolutionary in art; many years passed before he really found himself. Gradually, patiently, with infinite pains, he built up his art on what he saw. Not an idealist, he depended in no way upon fancy or imagination for subject or treatment; and it is perhaps because the foundation of his work rested upon what his eye beheld, not upon what he dreamed or imagined, that his pictures seem so alive and convincing. A critic has said of him: "He did not dream, he observed. . . . He is therefore the most objective of all great painters."

It is needless to praise the technique of Velásquez. He proceeds unfalteringly to his goal, resorts to no tricks, no pose, no acrobatics in painting; using strong unalterable sincerity, he always subordinates creative imagination to reality. He sees and reproduces every relation between tones, threads his way through processions of values, but never misjudges their quality or their balance. He is always learning; never content with what has gone before, constantly aiming higher; and his wonderful achievements are built up on a conscientious and tireless devotion to the expression of his genius. One must remark upon his admirable use of quiet, silvery tones; and upon his fine flesh tints, which are neither cold nor too warm, but possess a subtle fullness and delicacy that defies analysis.

Gulls

The sun was shining so upon the river,
That scattered ice-floes swaying on the water
Seemed water-lilies, opened and inviting
Gulls to their slumber.

But gulls were circling in a nervous pattern,
Impelled by something other than the morning,
Searching with darting eye and balanced pinion,
Wanting no Lethe.

—JEAN STARR UNTERMEYER, in "Steep Ascent."

БЛАГОЕ ИГО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ТРУДНО представить себе кого либо кто, глядя на современные условия мира, и видя какое множество людей живет под бременем забот и безпокойств и—какое множество отягощено болезнями, горем, страхом и греховностью, не стремился бы к тому, чтобы утешить, облегчить и освободить этих страдальцев. Следующие слова Христа Иисуса показывают, что он от всего сердца желал избавить страдающее человечество от порабощающих, его ложных верований: "Придите ко мне все труждающиеся и обремененные, и я успокою вас: Возмите иго мое на себя и научитесь от меня. . . . Ибо иго мое благо и бремя мое легко." Столетия протекли с тех пор как Иисус пронанес эти слова; но несмотря на это значение этого призыва нисколько не уменьшилось, ибо Иисус обращался ко всем людям и на все времена. Христианская Наука в настоящее время показывает нам, как использовать этот призыв и как доказать правдивость заключенного в нем обещания тем что, избавившись от порабощающих нас страданий, грехов и ограничивающих понятий перейти к радостной благостройности и свободе.

Mary Baker Eddy, открывшая и основавшая Христианскую Науку, тоже стремилась освободить и исцелить человечество, так как сама исцелилась после того как отозвалась на призыв Христа Иисуса. В написанном ею основном руководстве "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," она многократно выражает утешительную уверенность в том, что Бог и готов и способен освободить нас от рабства всякого рода. Книга эта кроме того еще заключает в себе удобопонятные наставления следуя которым, каждый может притти ко Христу, Истине и найти покой.

На странице 55 Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy пишет: "Исходящая от Истины бессмертная идея, не смотря на протекшие столетия, продолжает существовать неопровержимой, давая убежище под крылом своим больным и грешным. Истомленная долгим ожиданием я делаю усилия, чтобы ясно представить себе тот счастливый день, когда люди признав Науку Христа будут любить ближнего своего как самих себя—и когда они узрят всемогущество Божие и исцелительную мощь Любви, в том что было сделанно и что в настоящее время делается для блага человечества. Тогда обещанное Иисусом будет исполненно."

Христианская Наука заключает в себе истинное знание Бога и человека созданного по его образу и подобию. Знание это и лежало в основании могучих деяний Учителя. Когда Иисус убеждал людей научиться от него и благодаря этому найти покой, он судил им именно это познание Отца и того в каком отношении находится к Нему человек. Познание это, как то, в настоящее время и доказывается Христианской Наукой, доступно людям благодаря откровение Науки этой. Откровение заключается в том, что Бог есть единственный Разум, Жизнь, Истина и Любовь а человек есть идея Любви, что человек совершенен, духовен, гармоничен и что он есть вечное выражение безконечного Разума.

Иго Христа Иисуса никогда не раздражает и не безпокоит того на ком оно, ибо иго это есть духовное понимание благодаря которому нам ясно что истинное сознание наше неразрывно связанно с безконечной Любовью. Не легко бремя болезни, греха, горя, бедности и страха, которое возложенно на нас, вследствии того что мы разделяем ложную веру в то, что жизнь, ум и могущество способны существовать независимо от Бога; но пусть мужаются все кто страдают и пусть подымут опущенные головы свои, ибо это кажущееся бремя может быть сброшенно и заменено бременем, которое сулил нам Христос Иисус и которое он назвал легким. Бремя это есть бремя духовных идей, которое возложено на нас нашим духовным развитием и оно не только не тяготит нас но возносит, и это благодаря силе Божией. Когда мы понимаем то что Бог есть безконечный Разум, Жизнь, Истина, Любовь и что наше истинное "я" есть индивидуальное выражение этого божественного Принципа, мы постоянно обращаемся к Богу, Разуму и воспринимаем духовные идеи, которые не переставая исходят от этого Разума. Ум, непорочность, святость, плодотворная жизнь и мощь озаряют наше сознание и по мере того как оно озаряется ложные верования, которые порабощали нас, уступают место Истине. И когда мы учимся любить Бога больше всего мы так-же учимся любить ближнего нашего как самих себя, согласно с повелением Христа Иисуса; эта любовь к ближнему заключается в том, что мы отказываемся считать проявления болезни и греха частью истинного "я" нашего ближнего, совершенно так-же как мы отказываемся считать эти проявления частью нашего собственного истинного "я."

Какой радостной делается жизнь наша, когда мы сами добровольно стремимся к духовному пониманию—этому игу Христову и несем на себе бремя божественных идей. И хотя мы и встречаем затруднения и искушения на пути нашем, мы все-же в состоянии без страха смотреть им в лицо и это благодаря тому, что в сознании нашем укрепилось радостное убеждение нашей неразрывной духовной связи с Отцом—это спокойное уверенное чувство того что Разум безошибочно направляет нас и руководит нами.

Если кто либо, кто истомлен страданием, сомневается в этой радостной вести, пусть он посетит одно из собраний в церкви Христианской Науки. Церкви эти распространены по всему свету и в каждую среду вечером на собраниях в церквах этих можно услышать искренние выражения благодарности за исцеления от болезни и горя, за то что удалось преодолеть греховные привычки, избавиться от бедности и ограничений за то что согласие вознаградилось в семьях где прежде был разлад и за другие безчисленные благословения. Для многих обещания Христа Иисуса уже исполняются, и нет человека который был бы слишком беден или слишком несчастен или слишком болен или слишком грешен или слишком запуган, что-бы не мочь притти ко Христу, Истине и исцелиться благодаря достигнутому пониманию божественной Любви.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

The Easy Yoke

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOOKING upon world conditions today, observing the load of care and anxiety which many individuals carry, the sickness and sorrow, fear and sinfulness under which many others labor, who does not yearn to bring comfort, consolation, and deliverance to these sufferers? The heart of Christ Jesus yearned to save suffering humanity from the false beliefs which held it in bondage, for he said: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me. . . . For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." The centuries which have elapsed since the utterance of this invitation have not lessened its availability, for it was given to all people for all time. Christian Science opens the way for all to accept it today, and to prove its truth by coming out of the bondage of suffering, sinning, limiting beliefs into joyous harmony and freedom.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, also yearned to bring healing and release to mankind, for she had herself accepted the invitation of Christ Jesus, and was thereby raised from sickness to health. Her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," abounds with confident and reassuring promises of God's willingness and power to deliver mankind from every form of bondage. Moreover, this book contains simple instructions through the carrying out of which all may come to Christ, Truth, and find rest.

On page 55 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written: "Truth's immortal idea is sweeping down the centuries, gathering beneath its wings the sick and sinning. My weary hope tries to realize that happy day, when man shall recognize the Science of Christ and love his neighbor as himself,—when he shall realize God's omnipotence and the healing power of the divine Love in what it has done and is doing for mankind. The promises will be fulfilled." Christian Science is the true knowledge of God, and of man made in His image and likeness. This was the basis of the Master's mighty works. When he urged men to come and learn of him in order to find rest, he was offering that knowledge of the Father and of man's relationship to Him which Christian Science has now shown to be demonstrable, through its revelation of God as the only Mind, as Life, Truth, and Love, and of man as Love's idea, spiritual, perfect, harmonious, the eternal expression of infinite Mind.

Christ Jesus' yoke never chafes or frets its wearer, for it is the yoke of spiritual understanding, which shows that true consciousness is indissolubly united to infinite Love. The burdens of sickness, sin, sorrow, lack, and fear, which come from accepting the false belief in life, intelligence, and power apart from God, are heavy to carry; but let all sufferers take courage and look up, for these illusory burdens can be shaken off and replaced by that which Christ Jesus offered, and which he declared to be light. This burden of spiritual ideas which one carries through spiritual understanding, is buoyant and uplifting, its bearer being supported by divine power. When we come to understand God as infinite Mind, Life, Truth, Love, and our true selfhood as the individual expression of this divine Principle, we begin to turn constantly to God, Mind, and imbibe the spiritual ideas which never cease to emanate from this Mind. Intelligence, purity, holiness, abounding life, tender love and affection, wisdom, goodness, and power illumine our consciousness; and as this takes place the errors of belief which formerly held us in bondage yield to Truth. Learning to love God supremely, we learn to love our neighbors as ourselves, as Christ Jesus commanded; that is, we refuse to accept sick and sinful beliefs as part of our neighbor's true selfhood, just as surely as we refuse to acknowledge them as belonging to our own true spiritual selfhood.

What a joyous experience life becomes when we voluntarily accept the Christly yoke of spiritual understanding and carry the precious burden of divine ideas! Though troubles and temptations may present themselves, we can face them bravely; for within our consciousness we shall have that sweet and certain conviction of our spiritually indissoluble unity with the Father, that calm and confident sense of infinite Mind's unerring direction and guidance.

If any weary sufferer doubts these glad tidings, let him go to a Wednesday evening testimony meeting in one of the Christian Science churches which are established all over the world, and there he will hear earnest expressions of gratitude for sickness and sorrow healed, sinful habits overcome, lack and limitation broken down, discord in the home replaced by harmony, employment found, and innumerable blessings experienced. For great numbers the promises of Christ Jesus are already being fulfilled; and there is nobody too poor or unhappy, too sick or sinful or afraid, to come to Christ, Truth, and be healed by the understanding of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Where Winds the Stour

It was typical Constable weather, with a brisk breeze blowing irregular masses of cloud along the skies—those spacious, luminous skies which in East Anglia atone so abundantly for the absence of the more dramatic kind of scenery sought by the average tourist. A motor ride of some three miles brought us to East Bergholt, the starting-place of my pilgrimage. It was here that Constable was born. The "substantial red-brick house," which was the artist's early home—the old-world garden may still be seen—stood near the church around which the village centers. East Bergholt, says one writer, "seems to have been built to be painted—half the cottages are so picturesque that it is difficult to believe that to look so is not the sole object of their existence." . . .

A road leaving East Bergholt village near the church leads one towards Flatford Mill. After walking almost a mile, one reaches a steep, well-wooded lane on the right. This lane—which the other day, as I saw it between intervals of sunlight, seemed a veritable tunnel of foliage—leads down to the mill itself, which, with the rustic wooden bridge over the Stour, is little changed since Constable worked there as a youth. His father was a man of substance, owning two windmills and two watermills. The young Constable—"the handsome miller"—was conscientious in the discharge of his duties. No doubt he deplored the fact of not having, to begin with, a more indulgent father. Yet necessity was never kindlier than it was to Constable. If he had been allowed to follow his own inclination, he would have studied art on the Continent, and the chances are that he would have become a mere imitator. As it was, put to work in his father's mill, and being trained to watch the sky for, signs of wind, he brought his own eyes to the observation of the countryside and the weather, and became, by virtue of denied opportunities, our first "natural painter."

Crossing the bridge, and gazing from the opposite bank of the river at Flatford Mill—still so closely resembling Constable's own representations that it needs no description—I reflected how odd it is that Constable, now deemed "old-fashioned," should have appeared so daring and revolutionary to his contemporaries. It requires an effort of the imagination to carry ourselves back to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when educated people lived a highly artificial life in the towns, and when it did not even occur to them that the green lanes and the open country places had any pleasure or peace or inspiration to offer. . . .

There is nothing majestic, of course, in this corner of England. But it seems on that account to be the more characteristically and satisfyingly English. Through the center of the picture the narrow Stour winds, a ribbon of flashing blue in the sunlight. On either side are the meadow flats, with their pollard trees and grazing cattle, and beyond them, nestling here and there in the wooded and gently rising slopes, are farms and homesteads, each in itself a delight to the eye.—GILBERT THOMAS, in "Calm Weather."

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STOCKS SEEM INCLINED TO MARK TIME

Fitful Rallies Occur but Trading Lacks Vigor—Close Irregular

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Stocks fluctuated indecisively in the quietest trading of the week today

After an early afternoon sag there was a flareup in sympathy with a rise in wheat, canceling a number of losses of 1 to 3 points, and carrying some issues higher. The list eased off again later, however. The close was irregular, and the turnover about 1,700,000 shares.

Case converted a 3-point loss into a rise of like extent, then slipped back. American Telephone dropped 2, rallied to show a gain of 1, then slid back. United States Steel converted a loss of 1¼ into a small rise, before encountering fresh selling.

The day's news failed to bring the market anything in the way of important stimulus in either direction, and with a widespread feeling that more convincing signs of autumn business recovery might be needed to justify a further broad advance, buyers were inclined to caution. Brokerage opinion remained predominantly bullish on the market considered over a period of several weeks, but opinion as to immediate trend was confused.

Watching Commodities

Commodity markets were still being closely watched. Rising prices for raw materials were felt in the retail markets during July, according to Fairchild's index, which showed that the decline in prices of goods to the consumer slackened considerably, amounting to 1.5 per cent, compared with 2.3 per cent in June.

The slump in both wholesale and retail prices during the first six months were an important factor in the adverse earnings statements reported by many companies. Sears Roebuck, for instance, reported a loss after all charges of $2,893,734 in the 28 weeks ended July 16, most of which reflected the writedown of inventories. A check to the decline might permit many companies to show profits, according to Wall Street bankers, while an actual upturn would obviously be highly beneficial. It was the increase in prices in the oil industry which brought a number of prominent companies in that group out of the red in the first half.

Wall Street looked for the weekly bank statements, to be published tomorrow, to make a favorable showing. The Bank of England's statement, out today, showed its reserve ratio up to 36.2 per cent, compared with 33.3 a week previously. This was largely due to a decrease in circulation, but there was also a small gain in gold.

Bonds are Irregular

Railway loans continued to hold the spotlight in today's bond market, although the upward trend was not unanimous and some of the fast-movers displayed occasional irregularities.

Issues of the St. Louis-San Francisco road were in unusual demand at one time, with gains ranging from fractions to 2 or more points. The Frisco strength was attributed partly to reports that the company's reorganization plan was meeting approval of bond and stock holders.

Gains were recorded by Santa Fe 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 6s, Union Pacific 4s, Kansas City Southern 5s, Southern 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s. Southern Pacific loans eased, as did some of those of Canadian Pacific and Pennsylvania.

The utilities were a trifle mixed. International Telephones moved uncertainly and small advances were registered by bonds of American Telephone and Postal Telegraph. Loans of North American and Consolidated Gas steadied.

United States Rubber 5s and Goodyear 5s improved, as did Phillips Petroleum 5½s, American Smelting 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Some of the industrials, however, were hesitant.

United States Government obligations were moderately higher. German Government bonds sagged while the Argentines again advanced a point or more.

RAISE PAY OF SILK EMPLOYEES

HAZLETON, Penna., Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. Abraham Mussbaum, owner of the Standard Broad Silk Works of this city, announces an increase of 10 par cent in the wages of his 75 employees. The mill is being operated with a day and night shift.

Trade Improvement Gathers Momentum

THE outlook for fall activity is constantly improving. Reports are coming in from all over the country that commodity prices are rising, employees are being put back to work, mills and factories are reopening, and that sentiment is decidedly favorable.

In the West, railroad officials are anticipating movements of bumper crops and are contemplating calling men back to work. The Pennsylvania Railroad has already returned 2000 men to their jobs.

The Chicago Association of Commerce said that wholesale sales in clothing, arts, giftwares and jewelry were on the increase last week and that the building trade also was improved.

During the first six months of 1932, meat consumption increased 38,000,000 pounds, compared with 1931, Mr. William W. Woods, president of the Institute of Meat Packers, said.

The magazine, Steel, indicates that sales of pig iron and scrap have been converted into tangible business. Conditions in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Buffalo, and Toronto are improved, and particular interest was reported by small buyers as to forward shipments, which indicates that business next month will have a decided pick-up.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 18	Last Aug. 17
3	2		Abitibi Pow & P	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5¾	1¾		Adams Express	1400	5½	5½	5½	5¼
30¾	12	2	Adams Millis	2100	19¾	18¾	18½	19
13	6¾	1	Addressograph	400	10	10	10	9½
3½	1½		Advance Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
16½	4¼	1.60	*Affiliated Prod	100	9¾	9	9¾	9½
62½	30¾	4½	Air Reduction	4500	54½	51½	53½	53¼
2	⅝		Airway Elec App	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
8⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
3¾	⅜		Alleghany Corp	6200	2⅝	2¼	2½	2⅝
7¾	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	4⅝	4¼	4¼	5
10¼	⅞		Alleghany pf xw	200	4½	4½	4½	
87½	42⅝	6§	Allied Chem	11300	79½	75½	79¼	77¼
13⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	1100	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11
17¾	12	2	Amerada	400	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18
7½	3⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	100	8	7½	7½	8
11½	5¾		Am Bank Note	400	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40	40	40	42
1½	1		Am Beet Sugar	100	1½	1½	1½	
4½	½		Am Beet Sug pf	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	75¾	75½	75¾	
73½	29¾	3§	Am Can	25100	53½	51¼	53⅜	53¼
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	117	117	117	
9¾	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	400	9	8⅞	9	9¾
39⅝	16	7	Am Car & F pf	40	37¾	35½	36⅛	35
37⅝	18	3§	Am Chicle	400	30¼	29½	30¼	30
16	11		Am Com Alcohol	2100	19	18	19	18½
10½	2¾		Am European	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	10½
9¼	2		Am & For Pow	11600	10½	9⅜	10	10⅛
33	3⅜		Am & For Pow 6	100	18½	18½	18½	17½
38⅝	5		Am & For Pow 7	400	21½	20¼	20¼	20⅜
77¼	23¼		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	14¼	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝
2½	1		Am Hide & L	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	400	9	8¾	9	8⅞
9⅜	2½		Am International	5100	9½	7⅞	8¾	8⅞
⅜	⅛		Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4	1		Am La Fr pf	10	3	3	3	2
10½	3⅜		Am Locomotive	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
30¾	1		Am Mach & Met	100	21¼	21¼	21⅜	21¼
16⅞	3		Am Power & Lt	7200	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	10
50	15¼	.6	Amm P & L 6% pf	1100	42½	40¾	42⅜	39¾
44⅜	10	5	Am P&L pf A	600	35⅜	34⅛	35	32
5½	3½		Amm Radiator	4100	9	8½	8¾	9
13	3		Am Rolling Mill	3100	10½	9⅝	10½	10
1½	⅝		Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½	½
15⅛	10	2	Am Shipbldng	30	13	13	13	13
18⅜	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	5200	17½	16¼	17¼	18
85	22		Am Smelt & Ref pf	200	49½	49½	49½	48½
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	29⅞	28¼	28⅝	29½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	30100	112½	108¼	112⅜	110¼
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	6200	26⅝	25⅛	26⅜	26
15⅝	1⅞		Am Woolen	1100	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
30⅛	13½		Am Woolen pf	700	30⅝	29	30⅝	29⅛
12⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	8600	9	8¼	8¾	8¾
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	11	10	10	12
46	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	50	49½	50	49½
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	2⅛	2	2	2
1⅛	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
14⅜	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
28⅜	⅝		Asso Apparel Ind	400	2⅛	1⅞	2	2⅛
8¼	3		Asso Dry Goods	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	15100	49⅞	46⅜	49⅞	47⅜
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	1400	26	22	26	21½
16⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	9100	17½	17	17⅜	17½
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	14100	66	62¼	65¾	64
1	½		Austin Nichols	100	1	1	1	
3½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	8700	5	4⅛	5	4⅛
			—B—					
8½	2		Baldwin Loco	1100	7⅛	6¾	7	7
24½	8		Baldwin Loco pf	50	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	5100	13⅞	12⅜	13⅞	13
11½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	100	18	17⅜	18	18
28⅜	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	31⅞	31¼	31¼	30
99½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	77	77	77	
5⅞	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1500	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
43½	10		Beatrice Cream	500	20	19½	20	20⅜
4¾	2⅜		Belding Hem	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
41½	4½		Bendix Aviation	100	9⅜	9¼	9½	9½
24⅜	6		Best & Co	3100	11½	10¾	11¼	11¼
24⅜	11¼		Bethlehem Steel	3400	19¼	18	19¼	18⅝
44	16¼		Beth Steel pf	2100	38	38	38	38
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	500	11	11	11	10⅞
43¼	20	2	Borden	1800	29½	28¾	29	28⅜
12⅜	3⅜		Borg Warner	700	9⅜	8⅜	9¼	9⅛
11⅜	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	500	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
50¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	4300	26⅜	25½	26⅜	26¼
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	900	63	61½	62	65
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	78½	76½	78½	79⅞
100	49½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	100	100	100	
2⅜	½		Burns Terminal	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
2¾	½		Budd Mfg	500	6⅛	6	6	6½
5	1½		Bucyrus Erie	300	4½	4½	4½	4¾
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	10	8	8	8	7¾
7⅞	2⅛		Bullard	600	6⅛	6	6	6½
1½	½		Burns Bros B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	900	10⅜	10	10	10⅛
21⅜	4		Bush Terminal	500	7¼	6⅜	7¼	7¼
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	20	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20
1½	½		Butte & Superior	200	1	1	1	
19	7		Byers	900	15⅜	14¼	15⅜	15½
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼		Calif Packing	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
1	⅜		Callahan Z & L	400	½	½	½	⅜
14½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	200	13½	13¼	13½	13½
20⅜	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	16700	13½	12⅝	13½	13
6⅛	2⅛		Capital Admin	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
62½	16¾		Case Thresh	37600	55¾	49⅞	55¼	52
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1400	10⅞	9⅜	10½	10
5	1¼		Celanese Corp	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅞
3⅜	⅝		Celotex Co	200	2½	2¼	2½	2½
2¼	¾		Celotex cl	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19¾	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	19	18¾	19	18⅝
3¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	200	4¾	4½	4½	5¼
15	3½		Cerro de Pasco	1500	11¼	10¼	11¼	11
3⅜	1		Certain-Teed	100	3	3	3	2⅞
17½	16¾		Checker Cab N	300	17½	16¾	17½	
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3600	15½	14¼	15⅜	14½
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	12700	24½	22¾	24½	23¼
4⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt Wes	100	3	3	3	3
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	500	8¼	7¾	8	7⅝
3¼	⅞		Chi Mil & St P	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5¼	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	600	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
18⅜	2		Chi & N'western	500	7½	6⅞	7½	7⅜
11⅞	2½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	7	7	7	7
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	400	8⅜	7¼	8⅜	8
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	500	15¼	15	15	16
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	11	11	11	12
7½	1½		Childs Company	400	4⅜	4	4	
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	13200	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	13¼
28½	11⅞	2	City Ice & Fuel	1500	13⅜	13	13⅛	13¾
85	48	5	City Investing	10	51	51	51	
2½	¼		City Stores	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	700	15¼	15	15	15
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	700	6⅜	6½	6⅜	7
16⅛	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	13600	15	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛
79	40	6	Columbia G p A	800	69½	68⅜	69½	69
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia Carb	1900	29½	28¼	29½	29½
12⅞	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	700	12	11	11⅝	12
21¼	11½	1⅜	Comm Cred pf	20	18	18	18	18
70	40	6⅓	Comm Cred 1pf	10	69½	69½	69½	67¼
28⅛	11⅜	3	Comm Cred A	300	23	23	23	22½
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	18½	18½	18½	18¾
77	55⅛	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	75½	75	75	74½
1⅛	⅛		Comm I Tr war sta	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10⅜	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	7400	9⅜	9	9⅛	9¼
47⅜	13⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	12600	37⅜	33⅜	37⅜	33⅜
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S def	500	56	53⅜	56	54½
18	5		Conde Nast Pub	100	6	6	6	
11½	6½	1	Congoleum Narn	700	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
53⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	400	3½	3⅛	3½	3
11⅜	2¾		Consol Film I pf	300	6¾	6	6⅛	5⅞
46⅝	31½	4	Consol Gas	41700	58⅜	56½	58	56¼
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	200	6	6	6	6
9	4		Consol Oil	4100	8	7¾	8	8⅛
11½	2⅞	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
¾	¼		Consol Textile	1200	¾	¾	¾	
7⅞	2⅞		Cont Baking A	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
1⅞	½		Cont Baking B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1500	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	29⅞
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	17½	17¾	17⅝	17
7⅜	3⅜		Cont Oil	5000	7¼	6⅞	7	7⅛
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	2500	43	41½	42¾	42½
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	126	125	126	
21	10½		Crex Carpet	300	20½	20¼	20½	20½
4½	2¼		Crosley Radio	400	4	3⅞	4	4
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	600	12	11½	11½	11⅞
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	21⅞	21	21	
2⅞	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	33	33	33	
31	7		Curtis Publishing	300	15¼	15	15¼	15
2¾	⅞		Curtiss Wright	8500	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	3200	3¼	2½	3	2½
10	3½		Cutler Hammer	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
			—D—					
5¼	1		Davison Chem	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
6½	4	.60	Daysta St	1500	6¼	6	6	6¼
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	100	66	64	65⅜	64
28¾	8½		Del Lack & W	1300	22½	19	22½	19
9	1½		Denver R G pf	300	5¼	5	5	5
95	59⅞	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
24½	20½	1.20	Diamond M pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	400	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12½	2½		Dresser B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
59¼	22	3	Du Pont de Nem	19500	35⅛	33⅜	35	35¼
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	3500	52⅜	49½	52⅜	51⅜
8	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	400	6	5½	6	5½
1¼	⅛		Elfingon Schild	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
32¾	9½	.120	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	17⅞	17	17½	17¼
2	½		Elec Boat	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	500	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
15⅜	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	14700	10⅜	9⅜	10	9⅝
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	2500	40¼	36½	38½	35
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	1300	35	31	35	30½
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	28½	27⅜	27⅜	28½
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	30	30	30	31⅞
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	400	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅞
61¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	400	50	45	50	
10	2		Erie RR	300	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅝
13½	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	200	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9
9½	2		Erie RR 2pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	30	10	10	10	
			—F—					
49¾	15	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	23	23	23	22½
14	6½	1	Fed Dept Stores	4000	16	14	15⅞	14
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	52	50	52	50
3⅝	1½	.20	Fed Motor Tr	100	2½	2½	2½	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	2500	6½	5⅝	6	5⅝
273⅜	6	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	17⅜	16½	16½	17
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	56¾	56¼	56⅝	
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	800	51	50	50⅝	50
½	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1300	½	⅜	½	⅜
2	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	1	1	1	1
12½	3		Foster-Wheeler	700	10½	10	10⅜	10⅜
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19	18¼	19	18½
4¾	1		Foundation	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
5⅜	1		Fox Film A	1500	4¾	4¾	4⅝	5⅛
22	10	2	Freeport Texas	1500	20½	19⅞	20½	20⅛
			—G—					
3⅝	½		Gen Am Inv	400	3½	3¼	3½	3½
35¾	9½		Gen Am Tnk Car	900	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	17
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	800	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	15	15	15	14¾
3⅜	½		Gen Bronze	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	52500	18¾	17½	18½	18
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2400	11	11	11	10⅞
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	8600	28⅜	27½	28	28
2¾	⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	300	2	1¾	2	1⅞
42¾	28	3	Gen Mills	300	41½	41½	41½	41¾
24⅞	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	24300	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	14⅜
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	77¼	77¼	77¼	
4	2½		Gen Out Ad	100	3	3	3	3
5	1		Gen Pub Service	800	4¼	3⅞	4	4⅛
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	2100	16	14¾	16	15
12¾	¼		Gen Realty	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14⅜	1¾		Gen Refractories	200	9	9	9	9½
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7100	20¼	19¼	20¼	20½
7½	⅞		Gimbel Bros	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
7	3⅛		Glidden	500	6⅜	6	6½	6⅝
57	35	7	Glidden pf	80	62	59⅞	62	61
4¾	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	400	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅜
13⅜	8¼	1.10	Gold Dust	500	16	15¾	16⅛	15¾
7⅛	2¼		Goodrich	900	6	6	6	6¼
20	7		Goodrich pf	100	20	20	20	20½
19⅜	5½		Goodyear	1800	17¼	16½	17¼	17½
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	48	48	48⅜	47
24¼	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	900	19½	18	19½	18½
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	1800	3¾	2½	2¾	2⅜
7¾	2⅜		Granby	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
9¾	3½		Grand Union	1900	7⅞	7½	7½	8⅞

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 18	Last Aug. 17
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	600	32	31¾	32	31
30½	14½	1	Grant (W T)	600	20	14⅝	20	19½
25	5½		Great Nor pf	3800	17	15¼	17	16
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	500	8			
8¾	3¼		Great West Sug	1200	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	9
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	100	77	77	77	75
2	½		Grigsby-Grunow	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1½
⅝	⅛		Guantanamo Sug	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	2½		Gulf States Steel	300	7½	7½	7½	
			—H—					
2¾	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
19	7½		Hahn D S pf	300	17½	16¾	16¾	
12	2		Hamilton Watch	10	8	8	8	8
15	7		Harbison Walker	600	18½	18½	18½	18¼
22¾	8		Hat pf	50	8½	8¼	8¼	
1¾	½		Hayes Body	100	1	1	1	1
95	70¼	9	Hercules Powd pf	10	85	85	85	82
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	300	58	54½	55	56
10⅜	3		Hollander	200	6¼	6¼	6½	6
12¼	7½	1	Holland Furnace	5100	11⅜	10½	10½	11
4	1		Houdaille Her B	1500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
35⅜	8¾		Houston Oil	2300	19¼	18¼	18¾	19
5⅛	1¾		Houston Oil new	200	4	3⅞	4	4⅛
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	400	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
5⅝	1½		Hupp Motors	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
			—I—					
18¼	4¾		Ill Central	6300	14½	12	14⅛	13¼
36	15½	4	Ill Central LL	100	31	31	31	35
38⅜	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	400	19½	19	19½	19⅞
30½	14⅜	2	Ingersoll-Rand	500	30⅜	28	30⅜	30⅜
68	40	4	Inspiration Cop	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
9	3¼	62½e	Insurshare Del	600	8½	8¼	8½	8½
3⅝	1		Insuranshare Md	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
14⅜	2¼		Interboro Rap T	4800	7½	6⅝	6⅝	7
1¾	¼	

IMPROVEMENT REPORTED BY TRADE PAPERS

Editors See Betterment in Various Lines of Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Editors of trade and industrial magazines, usually hard to convince, are beginning to report that there are indications of a slight, if not substantial, betterment in the lines of business represented by their publications.

The trade paper journalists, in outlining conditions to the Associated Business Papers, Inc., of New York, especially stress the improvement in sentiment which, they say, has been most noticeable during the first half of this month.

As an indicator, the publishers point out the downswing in advertising has been definitely checked. Several magazines in the general and business fields, they say, show gains in space booked ahead, so that fall and winter activities are expected to reach at least the level of a year ago.

Retail advertising was said to have made the best showing during July, holding at 70.4 per cent of its four-year average. This was believed to have reflected the aggressive advertising of special sales in various cities, sales which in many cases were termed "highly successful."

Those editors interested in the steel industry stated that, while production continues at an abnormally low rate, scrap prices, usually looked upon as reliable guides to pending changes, have increased some 3½ per cent in two weeks.

A definite upward trend was found in the textile end, sales exceeding production, and basic material prices, especially of cotton, have been advancing. More than a seasonal rise was seen in shoe manufacturing, with leather prices showing signs of further strengthening.

Prices in the food industries were reported to be improving in spots, and it was noted that the country's storage stocks were somewhat below average.

The editorial observers further found that, in building construction, the volume of projects was rising; sales of oil and motor fuel were improving, being barely 4.41 per cent under the 1931 period; coal operations, both in the anthracite and bituminous fields, were on the increase with labor problems rapidly nearing solution; cement manufacturers were feeling better as prices tended to harden; welding equipment makers were encouraged by the widening use of their goods; print shops, in some localities, were receiving increased orders; optical goods manufacturers were predicting a fall pickup, and the hotel and bakery business at least was "not sagging."

While automobile sales were not expected to reach the totals hoped for on the basis of the June showing, the publishers found there were growing hopes business would undergo a decided change in the near future.

DIVIDENDS

Electric Bond & Share Company declared the regular quarterly dividends on the preferred and common stocks, $1.25 on the 5 per cent preferred, $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred and 1½ per cent in stock on the common. The preferred dividends are payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 5, the common dividend is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Vortex Cup Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing the issue on a $1 annual basis, compared with $1.50 previously. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Hobart Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 30 cents, placing the stock on a $1.20 annual basis, compared with $1.60 previously. The dividend is payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 22.

Raybestos-Manhattan Company declared a dividend of 15 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31. Three months ago a similar dividend was paid.

General American Investors Company, Inc., declared a dividend of $1.50 on account of the cumulative dividend which was omitted the last quarter, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, both are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

International Salt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Motor Products Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Waldorf System, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., declared a semiannual dividend of $1.50, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Pure Oil Company declared dividends of $1.25 on its 5½ per cent preferred stock, $1.50 on its 6 per cent preferred stock, and $2 on its 8 per cent preferred stock. The dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 9.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Grace National Bank, New York, declared a semiannual dividend of $2.50, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 29.

Florsheim Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 18—Weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Aug. 18, '32	Aug. 11, '32
Circulation	£365,957,000	£370,819,000
Public deposits	9,806,000	10,667,000
Private deposits	124,218,000	119,900,000
Bankers accounts	89,754,000	85,322,000
Other accounts	34,464,000	34,578,000
Gov't securities	70,163,000	70,553,000
Other securities	33,392,000	34,573,000
Disc and adv	14,684,000	15,236,000
Securities	18,708,000	19,337,000
Reserves	48,644,000	43,599,000
Prop res to liab	36.2%	33.3%
Bullion	139,602,000	139,419,000
Bank rate	2%	2%

UNITED STATES DISTRIBUTING

United States Distributing Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1932, consolidated net profit of $228,852 after depreciation, depletion, interest, taxes, reserves and after preferred dividends of Pattison & Bowns, Incorporated, equal, after dividend requirements on the 101,432 shares of 7 per cent preferred of United States Distributing outstanding at the close of the period, to 13 cents a share on the 395,458 shares of common. This compares with net profit in the June quarter of 1931 of $100,477, or 97 cents a share on 103,147 shares of 7 per cent preferred.

TANNING PLANT RESUMES

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 18 (AP)—The Tanning Corporation announced today resumption of operations at its plant here and the reemployment of its entire force of 60 men. The company manufactures leather tanning products.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Consols for money today were 71¼, De Beers 3⅞ and Rand Mines 3¾. Money was ⅝ and discount rates—short bills ⅝@⅞ and three-month bills ⅞@¾ per cent.

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE OFF

LONDON, Aug. 18—First official forecast of the Indian cotton acreage for 1932-33 is placed at 13,485,000 acres, or 3 per cent less than in the previous crop year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23	23
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	22½	21
Alleghany & West 4s	65	65
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	66¾	66½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43	41
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77½	77½
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	89½	89½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88¾	88½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T 4s '36	100	100
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106½	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100	99½
Amer T&T 5s '65	89½	89½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106
Amer WW & Elec 6s '34	92½	91½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	75	73½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	33¾	33½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75¾	75½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67¼	66
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89¼	89
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	87¾	87½
Atch T&SF adj 4s Cl A div '62	90	90
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	30	30
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	64	64
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81	80
Balt & Ohio 4s P L&WV div '41	73¾	73½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	69¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	39¾	38¾
Balt & Ohio ref 5s '95	51½	50½
Balt & Ohio 5s ctf Swn div '50	76	76
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88	88
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	50¼	50
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	61	61
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	104½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104½	104
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	92	90
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73½	73½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	12	12
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104¾	104½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¼	104¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87¾	87½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	101⅞	101⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79	79
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	98⅞	98½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	55	54
Bush Term can 5s '55	52½	50
By Products Coke 5½s '45	48	48
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84¾	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	85⅝	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	84	83¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	86¼	86¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89⅞	89⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89¾	89½
Can North deb 6½s '46	101½	101½
Can North deb 7s '40	103⅞	103⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	66	65¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	82¼	82
Can Pacific 5s '54	79⅞	79
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	81	80
Cen of Ga 5s cl '59	30	27
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	101¾	101¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	70¾	70
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70	68½
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	44¾	44⅝
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	90	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	42	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	64½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¾	94¾
Ches & O 5s con 5s '39	103¼	103¼
Ches & O 4½s B	83½	83
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	84½	84½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	90¼	90¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90½	90
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	90½	90½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14½	14⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	49½	48¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	31	31
Chicago M&StP 4½s refs E '89	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9	8¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32	31
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	35	35
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	26½	26½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	39	37
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	78½	78½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	35	35
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '88	71	71
Chicago RI&P 4½s '34	47	45½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	44¼	42½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	29½	27⅝
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	50¼	50¼
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	43	42
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100¼	100¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s⅛ C '63	109	109
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68½	68½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	73	73
Childs Co 5s '43	35½	34½
Chile Copper 5s '47	51½	51½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93	92½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	97¼	97
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	71⅞	71⅞
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	61½	61½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	55	55
Colonial Oil 6s '38	46	46
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	82½	81
Columbia Gs & E Co 5s deb '61	80⅝	80
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	81	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	85½	84½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94	93½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100	100
Con Gas 4½s '51	94	93½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¾	103¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	27¼	26
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	83	83
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	27	26½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	37⅞	37⅞
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	40	40
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82½	81¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	91⅛	91
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	83½	83½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	49½	48
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	53	51
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	20½	19
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	28	28
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95	95
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99½	99½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	86
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100
Duquesne P&L 4½s "B" '57	100⅜	100⅜
Erie RR 4s B '53	45	45
Erie RR ref 5s '67	37½	35¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	55	54
Erie RR gen 5s '75	37	35½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	55	54
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101¼	101¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	80¼	80
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	70½	69½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4½	4½
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	20½	20
Goodrich 6s '45	54	53
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	79
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99¼	98¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102⅞	102¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	80	80
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	63	63
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	60	60
Great Northern 5s '73 C	66½	66½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	80	79½
Havana Elec deb 5½s'51	6	6
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37½	37½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53¼	52½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83½	83¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Central 4s '52	56	54
Ill Central 4s '53	45¾	45¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45½	43½
Ill Central 5s '52	63	63
Ill Central 6½s '36	75	73¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	45	45
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47	45¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43½	42
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	45	44½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8	7¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55	54½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55	55
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	36	35
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71	71
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65¾	65½
Int & G Nor uni 6s '52	9½	9
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50	49⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43½	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	51½	50
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48½	47¼
Kan City Ft&cMem 4s '36	62¼	57
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	57	57
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97⅜	97
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	62	62
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	886½	86¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	86	86
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	74½	74
Lack Steel con 5s '50	84½	84½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89½	89½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75	75
L'Autaro 6s '54	8¼	7¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	45	45
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	100½	100½
Loews Inc 6s '41	88	88
Loews uni 4s '40	40	39½
L&N uni 4s '40	85	85
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	65	64½
L&N 1st 5s '37	66	65½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	66	65⅝
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	70	69⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5	5
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38⅞	38
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	28½	28½
Marion Steam S 6s	42	42
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	75	75
Metro Edison 4½s '68	80	80
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	91	91
Metro Water 5½s '50	60½	60¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92¼	92
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84½	84½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47	45½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	51	51
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	60	60
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	79	79
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	64½	63
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	72	72
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	23	22
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	37½	37½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	37½	36⅞
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	37½	37½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	37½	37
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	37½	36⅝
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21	20
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85¾	85⅝
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71½	71½
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	65	65
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	46	46
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	91	90¾
Nat Steel 5s	79	78½
Newberry 5½s	75½	75½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80½	80
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	69½	69½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	69	69
N O T & M 5s B '54	35	34
N O T & M 5½s '56	37	35½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	75
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	78½	78½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	80	78½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	57	55
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	58½	55½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	61	60
NYC&HR cv 6s '39	78½	76
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	31¾	31
NY Chi & StL 5s '74	33	32½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	55	54
NY Dock Co 5s '38	44	43½
NY Edison 5s "C" '51	104½	104¼
NY Edison 5s '44 B	105½	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	110¾
NY G EL H&P 5s '48	107⅝	107⅜
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70	70
NY NH&H cllt 6s '40	85	84½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	86	86
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43½	41½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52	51¾
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '58	85¼	85¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	54	54
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	98	97
Niag Share 5½s '50	65½	65
Norf & W con 4s '96	95½	95½
Norf & W RC&C 4s '41	91	91
North Am Co 5s '61	84	84
Nor Am d 5s C '69	86½	85
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	86¼	86
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87	86½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100¼	100¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63½	61¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	70	70
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	86¾	86½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	99
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95¾	95¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	32	30
Pac Pub Service 5s	96½	96¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	30½	29
Paramount Public 5½s '50	31½	31½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	37	36
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	12	12
Penn Pow&Lt 4½s '81	88¾	88¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67¾	66½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	80	79
Penn Railroad 5s '64	78	78
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98¾	98¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	59	58
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	51	51
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75¾	75¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85½	85
Philadelphia Co rfg 6s '44	91¾	91¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	47¾	47
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B '75	96	95
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	50	50
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	61½	60¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	90	90
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	36¼	35
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	91¼	91¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99½	99½
Pub Svc E&G 4s 1970	98½	98½
Pub Svc Pr Co 5½s '37	83¾	83¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	80¼	80¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	20½	69¾
Radio Keith Orpheum ct	85	80
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85	85
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	76	76
Remington Rd 5½s '47 ww	61	59
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	53	53
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	56	56
St Joseph Lead 5½s	33	33
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	64¼	64¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	18	14¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14¼	12¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	20½	16
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	14	14
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	71	71
St Louis SW con 4s '32	31½	31½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	38½	38½
StP M&M con 6s '33	97½	97½
Seabd A L 6s ct	5	5
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	36¼	36¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85	84¼
Shell Union 5s '47	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83½	83¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92	92
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102⅜
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '43	99¾	99½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	78¼	70⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	100½	100⅜
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	87	87
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	59	59
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '50	80½	80½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	58½	58½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	57½	57
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	58	57¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	36	36
Southern Ry con 5s '94	75	75
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	49	48
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	31	30
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94¾	94¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	16¼	16¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97	97
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	44	35
Texas Corp 5s '44	90¾	90
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	50	50
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50½	50½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¼	49¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	20
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94	93¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	81½	81½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85	85
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48½	48¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80	79¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	34	34
Vanadium 5s '41	49¼	48
Virginia Ry 5s '62	88¼	88½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	50½	50½
Virginia & S'west 1st 5s	63	63
Wabash RR 4½s '78	10	10
Wabash RR 5s B '76	10	10
Walworth 6s '45	23	22½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	38½	38½
Warren Bros 6s '41	56	53½
Washington W P 5s '39	101⅜	101⅜
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	103
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅜	103⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅜	103
West Shore 4s 2361	73¾	73¾
Western Electric 5s '44	99½	99
Western Maryland 4s '52	61	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	40¾	40¾
Western Union 5s '51	70	70
Western Union 6½s '36	90½	90¼
Western Union 5s '60	68½	68
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	21	20
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	34	32¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84	84
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40	40
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '38	32¼	32¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	70½	70½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug18	Last Aug17
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.12	100.20	101.12	101.10
4th 4¼s '38	103	102.30	102.31	102.30
US 3s '55	96.29	96.24	96.24	96.24
US 3½s '49	97.28	97.23	97.28	97.23
US 3½s'43 March	100.9	108	100.9	100.4
US3½s'43 June	100.10	100.8	100.8	100.13
US 3½s '47	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.4
US 3½s '56	102	101.30	102	101.31
US 4s '54	104	104.2	104.2	103.30
US 4¼s '52	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.7

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	23½	21¾		
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	86	86		
Akershus 8s '63	61	61		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	9	8½		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8	8		
Antioquia 7s A '45	10⅝	10⅝		
Antioquia 7s D '45	10⅝	10⅝		
Argentine Gov 6s '60	39¾	39¾		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	43½	43½		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43½	43½		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43½	43½		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	43¼	43¼		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44	43½		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43¼	43¼		
Australia 4½s '56	65¾	65¾		
Australia 5s '55	72⅛	72¼		
Australia 5s '57	73	72⅝		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	39	40		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86¾	86¾		
Austria Hydro 6½s	30	30		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90⅝	90⅝		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅜	96⅝		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅞	104⅞		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	32½	32½		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33⅜	33⅜		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	44¼	44¼		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	40	40		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	52	52		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5⅞	5⅞		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19½	19⅜		
Bremen 7s '35	46	46		
Brisbane 6s '50	64½	64½		
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	31¾	31¾		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25	25		
Bulgaria 7s '67	23¾	23½		
Bulgaria 7½s '68	25	25		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅜	97⅜		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	81⅞		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	97½	96⅞		
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	11⅞	11⅞		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8½	8¼		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	10½	10⅛		
Chile (Rep) 6s '57	8⅝	8⅝		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	35	34⅝		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	35	34⅛		
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	67½	67½		
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	30	69½		
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	69½	69½		
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	91¼	91¼		
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91½	91½		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¾	39¾		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	67⅝	67⅝		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	78	78		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	84½	83¾		
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50	50		
Estonia (Rep) 7s '67	45	44¾		
Frankfort 6½s '53	35	35		
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅜	113⅜		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120¼	120¼		
German 7s '49	68½	68½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	45¾	45¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	44¼	44¼		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	44	43¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	47	46⅝		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	30½	30½		
Germ El Pow '53	45	45		
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	45	45		
Germ Gen El

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

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We repair any hose for 20c.

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Five and Six Dollars
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MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

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WE ARE GLAD TO DO IT
SHOE HOSPITAL
118 MAIN ST. Phone 2299

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 9020

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ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

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Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
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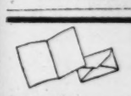
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Showy Orchis

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILD orchids as well as cultivated ones are noted for their resemblances to living creatures. The showy orchis in particular may give you this impression if you are fortunate enough to find a specimen. The flower petals are beautiful with a pure white lower lip or labellum, and a rich pink hood which looks like an old English pulpit. In the center of each pulpit is the column with the sepals and petals forming a vaulted galea behind. If an insect should happen to be inside, paying his respects and ransacking for nectar, the preacher will look still more animated as he bobs about and moves this way and that in accordance with the movements of the visitor. In the age-old language of flowers he talks of "modesty and innocence united in beauty."

The showy orchis may be found in rich woods of Europe, Asia, or America, and is especially abundant (if wild orchids can ever be said to be abundant) in limey regions. Mt. Equinox, Vt., is perhaps one of the best places in New England to find these and other rare orchids, but even here one mustn't stick to beaten paths. The two large leaves are shiny and oblong rising from the roots, while behind each flower is a small leaflike bract making a perfect background for the pink and white petals. Each flower has a short spur.

Flies and butterflies that look like bees, or long tongued moths frequent orchids most, but a host of creeping crawling insects also find their way around. One may ask why it is that these flowers are so often found to simulate animal forms. Poets and writers have noticed these resemblances and remarked about them in poem and song for ages. One English poet in particular tells us of the family:

The orchis race, with varied beauty, charm
And mock the exploring fly, or bee's aerial form.

Many have supposed the resemblance was to attract insects so as to assist in pollenation, but inasmuch as insects rarely interfere with one another in their work such a purpose is probably wrong for they would be frightened away instead. Plant forms sometimes have a purpose in attracting insects, but not always.

In Europe most of the true orchises in addition to the fleshy fibrous roots, have tuberous roots. These occur in pairs, one being the present season's growth and apparently growing out of the other which is the past season's growth. As Darwin expresses it, "The fair orchis lulls her infant in fondling arms; and guards his life, forgetful of her own." In former years when these plants were more plentiful, Europeans gathered the tuberous roots for starchy products and often as wild vegetables.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Boilers on modern liners can withstand a pressure of 450 pounds, which is twice that of boilers used on steamships 20 years ago?

The home consumption of wine in France dropped from 56,000,000 gallons in 1913 to 15,650,000 gallons in 1931?

About one in every ten of the population of England has a wireless or radio license?

In Lighter Vein

Its Appearance

Sir Henry Irving had the worst scrawl on record. It is related that he once wrote out a note asking the box-office manager at the Lyceum to give his friend, the bearer, two seats.

When it was presented the box-office manager shook his head. "Sorry," he said, "but we don't make up prescriptions here."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Just Wondering

An elderly lady walked into the Bank of England and presented a parcel of War Loan. "Is this for conversion or redemption, madam?" asked the official.

"Young man," was the reply, "is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"—*News of the World.*

The Advertisement

Customer: "Why do I get such a small portion today when I had such a large one yesterday?"

Waiter: "Ah, sir, but you sat by the window."

—Life

Truck Driver: "Well, at least I got a roof over my head."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS the men, not the houses, that make the city.

—PROVERB

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Dangling participles" (Mrs. M. T. C., who draws attention to the confusion in the following excerpt from an article in a Boston paper: "One rainy day she hurried out to catch a bus. *After closing the umbrella and boarding the bus,* a young man about to get off at this stop grabbed the umbrella and ran out of sight." She comments: "That was a wonderful performance on the part of the young man!")—In this case the participial phrase (in italics) might well have been turned into a clause such as: "After she had closed the umbrella and boarded the bus, a young man. . ."

Be sure that your participial phrase is placed as near as possible to the word it modifies as, "attempting to get into the canoe, I upset it" (not "attempting to get into the canoe, it upset"); or "I saw him driving down the street with a flat tire" (not "Driving down the street, I saw him with a flat tire.").

It is well to remember that when a sentence is introduced by a participial phrase, the word the phrase modifies must be the subject. With this in mind we would not write: "Desiring to go to church, the car was started by John" (the car—the subject—was not desiring to go to church); or "Being a poor trotter, I sold the horse" (the horse was the poor trotter, and was sold).

"Subject" in Luke 10:17 (Mrs. E. L. V., who asks what part of speech it is)—In the construction "even the devils are subject unto us" the word "subject" is an adjective, synonymous with "obedient" or "submissive." More fully analyzed, it is a predicate adjective, completing the meaning of the verb but describing the subject.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Refuge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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THE Pisgah Mountain Home, under the guidance of Mrs. L., is a refuge where the homeless and helpless are welcomed. In thousands of cases they have been redeemed to useful citizenship, to go out into the world renewed and inspired to strive for attainment of some worthy goal.

This home consists of 640 acres perched in the hills back of Scappose at an elevation of 2200 feet. The residents, who number close to 150 throughout the year, range in age from 60 to 86 years. They come from all classes—college professors, blacksmiths, bricklayers, saw filers, miners, radio experts, cabinet makers, auto mechanics, marine engineers—and work is assigned them in their line whenever possible, to make them feel more at ease and to get the best results.

Everyone at the home, if physically able, is required to work. And that is one of the fine things about the place. All realize that work is good and they seem to enjoy their duties.

The home, while not entirely self-supporting, raises much of its foodstuffs—vegetables, fruits, and the like. The residents get plenty of good food, well cooked, three times a day, while they accomplish the slow process of clearing the land by hand labor methods. There is a laundry, blacksmith shop, water plant, and other features necessary to the operation of the home.

For 17 years "Mother" L. has been carrying on her magnificent rehabilitation work. Many times, she admits, the situation has been so desperate that she did not know how she was to feed her large family. But always, in the darkest hour, friends have come to the rescue, the larder has been filled, and the hungry fed and clothed.

Her success is built on a sublimely beautiful faith expressed in her own words: "I find that God will provide if we trust Him, and I trust Him. We make a strong point at the home of having the right relationship to God. I will overlook many things, but I will not permit daily worship services to cease or become routine, for God is our refuge and strength, and His people will stand by us if we stand by those who have come to us for aid and protection."

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs From the Flowery Kingdom

The second word makes the fray. Talk will never cook rice.

A borrowed cat catches no mice.

One cannot lap up the ocean with a shell.

One can see the heavens through a needle's eye.

He who is in haste fishes in an empty pool.

A man with a sour face should not open a shop.

There is no tree that bears golden fruit.

If a man is hungry anything tastes good.

Pinch yourself and know how others feel.

Under a powerful general there are no feeble soldiers.

A road of a thousand miles begins with one step.

He who sits in, and he who pulls the jinrikisha, are alike men.

Fall seven times, stand up the eighth time.

Learning without wisdom is a load of books on an ass's back.

Winnow while the wind is blowing.

It's the little wheels of a wagon that go first.

A man's own breast is the best wallet to carry his troubles in.

Even a mountain can be worn away by the tread of many feet.

Better to wash an old kimono than borrow a new one.

A man who always wears his best kimono has no Sunday clothes.

One good deed is better than three days of fasting at a shrine.

When you're thirsty it's too late to think of digging a well.

Those whose care extends not far ahead will find their troubles near at hand.

Cast no dirt into the well that gives you water.

To the ant a few drops of rain is a flood.

A good man's name is as precious to him as its skin is to a tiger.

Daylight will peep in through a very small hole.

What They Say

"Greatest Gift"

"The greatest gift that can come to a man, rich or poor, is to be able to see the good in other people and to be able to make them see the good in him."—*Charles M. Schwab.*

They Also Serve

"The enemies of parliamentarianism also serve her cause by furnishing examples of what not to do."—*Thomas G. Masaryk.*

Easier Now

"Only he who simplifies his possessions can really reduce his worries."—*Bruce Barton.*

College vs. Man

"The college is made for man, and not man for the college."—*Chief Justice Hughes*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Oh, Boy! Show me how you did that, will you?" I barked excitedly as I ran down to the fat little animal that had gnawed down the tall tree—
But he rushed into the water with a great splash—
SNIFF SNIFF
And disappeared completely!
Finally I went back and took a good look and a few sniffs at the tree he had gnawed down—
And I said to myself—"If he can do that to a tree, what couldn't he do to a bone?" Wow!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Freedom From the Press

FROM every corner of America will come vehement popular indorsement of Colonel Lindbergh's appeal to the press to permit his family "to lead the lives of normal Americans." This plea for freedom from publicity has too poignant a history to be denied. Giant headlines declaring that "Lindbergh Asks Strict Privacy for Second Son" may seem to refuse the request they report. But the great body of the press is already showing a disposition to grant the appeal.

Probably no human being has suffered more from publicity than Colonel Lindbergh. Some of those who attempt to defend press-prying have declared that the "newspapers made Lindbergh." Apparently the argument from that presumptuous claim of creative power is that the press possesses a right to do as it pleases with those it has "made." But newspapers do not make the sterling qualities and splendid achievements of persons in the news.

On the other hand, Colonel Lindbergh has made more news and more circulation for newspapers than ever man did before. And from the first he has suffered at their hands. Only a few have resisted the temptation to invade his privacy for their profit. At the time of his first child's kidnaping there was some attempt to restrain the spotlight, but it was largely nullified by competitive zeal for clues. Those who at that time attempted to make it appear that Colonel Lindbergh felt he owed a debt to the press should have a conclusive answer in that part of his latest appeal which says:

> Mrs. Lindbergh and I have made our home in New Jersey. It is naturally our wish to continue to live there near our friends and interests. Obviously, however, it is impossible for us to subject the life of our second son to the publicity which we feel was in a large measure responsible for the death of our first.

The American people will make sure that pernicious publicity does not force the Lindberghs into exile. And it would be well were Americans generally to take up arms in this battle which Colonel Lindbergh has been fighting almost single-handed. Long-continued abuses have inured them to invasions of privacy which are not tolerated in most countries and which continually result in real wrongs.

The hounding of prominent people or of humble folk upon whom the spotlight may happen to fall, the stealing of pictures, the publication of the pictures of accused (but not convicted) persons, are only some of the harmful practices which cannot be defended on the specious plea that public welfare demands such publicity.

Many of the newspapers which are readiest to attack as "invasions of personal liberty" attempts to restrict the traffic in liquor are constantly invading the personal liberty of citizens in the hunt for useless or harmful "news." The freedom of the press is precious. But it will be a larger freedom when the press develops a keener sense of the individual's right to freedom from the press.

Two Theories of Government

AN AMERICAN rode recently with one of the best-known cabinet ministers at Nanking through Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung, site of the Sino-Japanese conflict in February. Hardly a building had been left standing. But since the Japanese evacuation the vigorous tide of Chinese life has been flowing steadily back, and today streets are lined with hastily constructed dwellings, and shops of mud and tin are filled with busy people.

The American commented upon the capacity for prompt recuperation from disaster which the Chinese have always shown. Almost fiercely the Cabinet Minister replied: "Yes, here is evidence of our greatest strength and our greatest weakness. These little shopkeepers and factory workers never had much, but they lost all they had. Now in a few months they are back again almost where they were. But everything these people have done they have done without help. Their Government hasn't helped them in any way."

The destruction of Chapei and Paoshan, with a population estimated at more than a million, might be compared to the destruction of the great cities of Yokohama and Tokyo in the 1923 earthquake. The disruption of normal life was almost as profound. But while fires were still burning in Tokyo and Yokohama, Japanese national and municipal governments were laying systematic plans for reconstruction. Characteristically they seized upon this opportunity to rebuild the cities upon new and modern lines. Japanese individuals were tided over the emergency by government aid, and followed the precise instructions of the Government in rebuilding. Visitors to Yokohama two years after the earthquake were surprised that so little had been done. Then almost overnight a new and better city arose. The government plans had been thoughtfully completed.

In the Shanghai cities there are no plans, except the plans of individuals to make the best of what they have. The reconstruction of Chapei today is more impressive than that in Yokohama in the same number of months after the disaster of 1923. But it is formless reconstruction, and the old problems of congestion, lack of sanitation, inadequate water supply, are being reproduced in aggravated form. Yet as individuals, the Chinese have accomplished more toward reconstruction than the Japanese did in the same time, and virtually without governmental help.

The student of government finds in the Far East today much food for thought. There are many who insist that Europe and the United States suffer today from too much government. Such observers argue that government in the Occident costs more than it is worth and is likely to destroy the initiative of the people. In China and Japan they have a rich field for study of this question.

Government in Japan is all-pervading, and has been so for centuries. It regulates the life of its people from high to low. Policemen in Tokyo even fix the day for the semiannual house cleaning, and inspect each dwelling to see that it has been properly done. Government in China goes to the opposite extreme, as it has done for centuries. What the Chinese get, they get through their own initiative, even protection from bandits.

In the struggle between Japan and China now in progress, these opposing theories of government are in conflict. The result may hold much of interest for governments in other parts of the world.

Bubbles on Margin

AS THE clasp on the average American's pocketbook begins to weaken, as its knobs appear ready to part, there rises on the clearing air the familiar Lorelei song of apparent speculative opportunity. Many wayfarers are still damp from the last storm. The echoes of economic thunder are still in their ears. Yet there exists even now a wide public inclination to try the stream of chance again. This has become evident with the recent big increase in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

To speculate or not to speculate is a question which promises to assume growing importance from now on. It can hardly be answered in a word, for its aspects are manifold. A measure of speculation under present conditions seems unavoidable. Not only the business man but the person who chooses one job as against another may be said to speculate. But the tendency to emphasize the need of risk in enterprise appears overdeveloped. It is the useful idea, the progressive thought, the finding of new ways to serve mankind that furnish the bases of business success. Someone must, of course, be willing to risk money and time in the ventures progress demands. But in proportion as correct and useful purposes are embodied in enterprise, the risk—the speculative side—is decreased.

In all leading commercial and industrial countries the dangers of speculation have had numerous illustrations, the most recent being the Wall Street crash of October, 1929. From the point of view of the prudent speculator, no less than from that of the conscientious citizen, it is clear that the puffing up of financial bubbles is to be avoided. But the precepts by which people may gauge their financial conduct are not always so clear. No doubt many today feel that if all had risked in the last bull market only what they could afford to lose, prices of securities would have stayed nearer reasonable levels. But not even that sort of restriction can be counted upon to keep speculation within the bounds of its beneficence.

At the moment the question is not particularly whether America or the world shall embark on another speculative expedition. It is rather whether the individual shall try again to reap the profits of rising prices. Probably most persons at present feel they would rather work than risk for gain. It seems the surer way, and offers the more satisfaction. Nevertheless, many are aware that the next few years may hold a stern test for their resolve to avoid speculative excesses.

Out of the trials of the past few years, some feel they have learned certain lessons which they may apply with profit to the question of speculation. They have learned that, though speculation and gambling are not the same thing, it is always necessary to beware of confusing them. Moreover, they have learned that in employing one's money, just as in employing oneself, the opportunity of rendering service should be kept at least as clearly in view as the opportunity of turning a dollar.

While such realizations may fall short of solving the question, they help to explain why selfishness defeats itself, and gambling greed reaps no enduring values.

Wanted: A Cobbett

AT THE present moment there seems need of a pamphleteer who can write on economics with clearness and force. Pamphleteers enough there are, and the future may appraise some of them as peers of William Cobbett in this field, but none so far stands out so conspicuously as did he. Though Cobbett may not have been the soundest of economists, he could pamphleteer—and in an English prose that of its kind has never been surpassed.

Cobbett had a long and turbulent career. He was sometimes right and sometimes wrong, but he faced adversity always as something to be dominated. It is hard to believe how deeply intrenched were the abuses, social, economic and political, against which he tilted. If today injustice and purblindness too often block progress, let us remember that Cobbett went to jail for an attack on flogging in the army.

Hard may seem men's present burdens. But there have been harder, and this yeoman turned writer made himself the champion of the inarticulate oppressed. He did not always show a keen sense of good form, he fell much too easily into vituperation, he never seemed to agree with anyone for long, he spoke with a resounding and disquieting plainness, but he was the man for his time.

Cobbett, for all his vigor and industry, could never have accomplished what he did had he not acquired the art of writing a prose that ought to be a model for the publicist. Some may think that style belongs to the æsthetics of writing, that it may be an amiable but not constructive talent, and that its use is negligible in results. No greater mistake could be made. Style is the necessary medium for expressed thinking, and there is nothing more dignified than honest thinking. Clearness and naturalness are none too common in the vast mass of public writing today, and they are very much needed. The people require such vital aids to understand their problems.

We live in an era complicated almost beyond belief, that is, in seeming. To say complications cannot be simplified and that we must become the slaves of hugeness, is to confess ourselves beaten by a puzzle of our own making. Cobbett would not have made such confession.

News by the Shovelful

ECONOMIC issues may hold the attention of the world for the moment, but this undoubtedly is due to the fact that little publicity has been given to stirring events in Persia, where excavators have tossed up shovelful after shovelful of late news concerning the activities of one Artaxerxes, who gained a wide reputation some centuries ago for his engagements with the Greeks.

Artaxerxes—perhaps a contraction and condensation of Arthur A. Xerxes for trade-mark purposes—was the first of his name to hold the Persian Emperorship, and wild excitement is said to have prevailed throughout the length and breadth of Persepolis when the spades of the first-line diggers uncovered documents which record the completion of his Great Hall of a Hundred Columns, the most magnificent of all the splendid structures the various emperors set up whenever they were at home long enough to build a palace.

Arthur A. was one of the most progressive of the Xerxes family, and discovery of the foundation document leads to the belief by archæologists that others of the Achæmenids besides Arthur may have stowed away a few interesting records. Meanwhile enough Class A loam has been lugged away from the site of the ancient city to uncover a vast drainage system, much of which was cut through solid rock.

It is beginning to be apparent that ancient Persia, even in the days of good old Shalmaneser, had a brand of civilization which already bore the earmarks of antiquity when Nabonidus, Crœsus and Amasis formed a coalition to attack Cyrus for his careless attitude toward treaties made with other powers.

An S O S From the Stage

MANY who feel profound concern for the unemployed actor and the present parlous state of the theater—the number of dark playhouses in New York City is said to be unprecedented—will hardly want to subscribe to the Actors' Equity Association's proposed cure for these conditions.

An editorial in the association's publication, Equity, calls on the Federal Reserve System to extend credit to producers and recommends that the latter apply for such aid so they may launch new productions. The proposal is a bold one and few will blame the association for making it, but its success seems less than problematical. Its weak points are too obvious.

Equity wisely takes care to explain that it does not advocate furnishing either money or credit to the first comer who wants to take a flier in the alluring but uncharted atmosphere where Broadway theatrical productions float into view. In its own words, "it merely suggests that established producing managers whose reputations have endured over a number of seasons be given that opportunity."

This reads well but, frankly, is not a very sound argument. Where are the producers all of whose offerings have proved successful "over a number of seasons"? Because, in this instance, success must extend to the box office and not merely to what the French term a *succès d'estime*. In such a highly specialized profession, who shall have the temerity to choose the producers most likely to find public favor?

The experienced theatrical manager himself notoriously shuns prediction. Anything in that line he leaves to his press agents, whose job it is to overcome their native modesty. Plays often read well, rehearse enthusiastically, and flop incontinently. A shrewd and financially successful producer who usually played safe by presenting plays in the United States that had gone over big abroad was accustomed to cool the ardor of his play readers with the remark, "Yes, the play reads well and should act well, but can you guarantee audiences?"

With the kindliest possible regard for the theatrical profession, it may be said that in the present dilemma the remedy lies not in the direction of the Federal Reserve System but in an heroic effort to put its own house in order. Otherwise, it may have to say with Hamlet:

> Rather bear those ills we have,
> Than fly to others that we know not of.

The cost of stage productions is altogether too high. Theater rents are exorbitant beyond all measure and readjustment in almost every department of the playhouse must some time be made if the revenue from the pieces of pasteboard sold at the box office—the producer's only and hazardous income—is to meet the outgo. Add to these factors the speculative nature of the business and it is extremely doubtful if public opinion would support this additional call upon the Treasury.

Editorial Notes

Time was, not so many years ago, when it was predicted that by "merely pushing a button" many laborious tasks would be accomplished, but with the advent of photoelectric rays even the button is done away with. The latest use of the light beam is furnished in a new drinking fountain in the office of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. When the thirsty stoop to drink, they intercept a beam of light which turns on the water.

Radio programs are now made available to passengers on the London-to-Edinburgh express for a small consideration by the railway company, which also shows a large consideration for the other passengers by arranging that those who desire the music shall receive it by earphones.

Baseball is said to be taking hold quickly in Soviet Russia. The Red Sox should do well there.

Pigs From Pudboro

ARCHIBALD and I had just finished a game of tennis. Seated in garden chairs, we were awaiting the luncheon gong. Archibald was scanning the Pudboro Clarion, while I sat idly watching and listening to a lark trilling energetically in the blue Sussex sky overhead.

"It says here," said Archibald suddenly, "that the farmers of England must look to the pig for the solution of their economic problems."

"Which pig?" I asked, absently.

"And the Clarion is right," continued Archibald, ignoring my question, "absolutely right. I've known that for weeks. But words are no good unless transformed into deeds. If we are ever to emerge from the—er—tangled maze and stem the current into the—er—road to prosperity again, we must look to the pig, as it were, if you follow me."

"I'm trying to, but which or whose pig are you referring to?"

"Come with me," said Archibald, discarding his paper and waving me from my chair.

* * *

Between the barn and the paddock, Archibald led me to a newly-railed-off inclosure within which, reclining upon a bed of straw was the largest, pinkest and most contented-looking member of the porcine family it had ever been my privilege to see.

"Isn't she a beauty!" exclaimed Archibald enthusiastically, as he leaned over the railing and patted the creature which opened its eyes and grunted dreamily.

"Oh, quite," I replied, vaguely, as I have no settled opinion as regards porcine beauty. "Er—what's her name?"

"Annabel," replied Archibald, still regarding her affectionately.

"And is this—er—slumbrous beauty the solution of the farmers' economic problems?" I asked.

"Absolutely!" exclaimed Archibald, "Twenty million pigs like that, and the farmers of England will be on their feet again! If each one of us farmers does his duty, we shall not only supply our home market, we shall—"

"It seems to me, judging from the size of Annabel, that you are doing slightly more than your duty, don't you think?"

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Archibald, "Annabel is only a beginning, a nucleus, as it were."

"Oh, I see. Annabel is a sort of—er—queen bee. When will the swarm arrive?" I asked.

"Today," said Archibald. "I'm going over to Pudboro after lunch to get them. Come along, I shall probably need your assistance."

"Count on me," I said, "I've never driven a swarm of pigs, but it ought to be exciting!"

"Well, it won't, we shall bring them back in the car."

"In the car?" I said, "how many are in the swarm?"

"Two," replied Archibald, "carefully selected prize pedigreed. I intend to have only the finest. Sure but slow is my motto. And don't call 'em a swarm! Pigs don't swarm. A collection of pigs is a flock—er—herd—er—er—well, anyway they don't swarm."

"All right," I said, "as the poet says, 'Pigs is pigs.'"

* * *

The market place in Pudboro was a busy scene when we arrived, and I sat waiting in the car while Archibald went for his pedigreed pigs. He was gone a long while, and I was just beginning to wonder why, when high above the noises of the market came shrill shrieks, much like the cries of a child or children in distress. Startled, I turned in the direction of the cries, and saw Archibald making his way through the crowd. Under each arm he carried a pig. They were not fully grown pigs, they were about the size of sturdy fox-terriers, but their vocal growth had evidently far outstripped their bodily development.

"Lend us a hand, old chap!" a very-red-in-the-face Archibald called.

"Two, if you like!" I replied, leaping from the car.

"Take this one," panted Archibald, releasing the young porker under his left arm. I found two hands were a necessity, for the struggling, slippery piglet was not reassured by the transfer. However, I clutched him tightly and managed to place him in the back part of the car with the other one. It was a closed car, and Archibald slipped into the driving seat, leaving me with the pedigreed pigs. They were a cute little pair of grunters, pink and clean. I at once named them Jack and Jill.

"All right," replied Archibald, when I announced the christening, "but watch that the little beggars don't jump out of the windows."

My time was fully occupied for a while, for Jack in particular was convinced that this rolling, roaring inclosure was no place for him. He made desperate attempts to escape. Jill encouraged his efforts by emitting most appalling shrieks.

"Don't prod 'em, sooth 'em!" called Archibald from the front seat.

"I'm not prodding them!" I replied, lifting my voice above the din.

"Well, it sounds as if you were," shouted Archibald, "try kindness, pet 'em!"

Obeying orders, I secured Jill and placed her, protesting, in my lap. Just as I was trying to think of a lullaby suitable for young porkers, she suddenly ceased crying and fell asleep. Jack, evidently puzzled by Jill's silence, stood still for a moment, then nestled down at my feet and slumbered also. Suddenly, a large, chauffeur-driven limousine came swiftly round a bend in the road, skidded slightly and bent Archibald's fender with a glancing blow. I am not sure whether the shock or the sudden stoppage awoke my charges, but both raised their voices with renewed vigor. The door of the limousine opened, and a large, determined-looking lady descended and came over to our car.

"What's the matter with that child, or those children?" she demanded.

"What child, whose children?" replied Archibald, bewildered.

"The children in that car!" said the determined lady. "I am a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and I must ask you to—"

"There are no children in the car," said Archibald, grinning.

"This is no time for levity," said the lady, sternly, "I shall see for myself!"

"I assure you, madam," began Archibald, but before he could explain, the lady had jerked open the door of our car. I made frantic grabs at Jack and Jill, but with shrieks of delight they slid through the open door, eluded the efforts of Archibald to catch them, and darting through small openings in the roadside hedge, scurried across a meadow toward a wood. While we watched, their pink forms vanished among the trees. The determined-looking lady lost her poise. She apologized profusely to Archibald, and then commanded her chauffeur to retrieve the runaway piglets.

"I am a chauffeur, madam, not a farm-hand," replied he with dignity. Politely but firmly he ushered the lady back into her car, took his place at the wheel, cast one withering and suspicious glance at us, and sped away.

* * *

In a short time we arrived at Archibald's house, and while he put the car away, I went to the kennels to get Rusty, the Airedale. We intended to search those woods for the piglets, and Archibald said that Rusty, while not a bloodhound, knew a pig when he saw one. I soon returned with Rusty, and as I rounded the barn, I heard a shout from Archibald. He was leaning over the inclosure where Annabel was housed. He waved me to his side. Nestling against the maternal bosom of Annabel were two pink piglets!

"Talk about homing instinct!" cried Archibald, "Look at that."

"Wonderful!" I exclaimed.

"Don't tell me that pigs have no sense!" continued Archibald.

"I never did."

"Well, don't! If this isn't proof of porcine sagacity, then—"

"Beg pardon, sir," said a voice behind us. We turned. Archibald's gardener stood before us. "Farmer Griggs brought them two young pigs over while you was gone. 'E said he 'eard you was startin' to breed fancy pigs, and left these 'ere two on approval. 'Ere's their pedigree what he wrote down, sir."

Archibald took the slip of paper, gazed at the happy group in the piggery, then at me.

"Of course, not a bit like Jack and Jill!" he said. "Can't understand why you thought they were. Well, come along, old chap, and bring Rusty. There's work for us in those woods! Pigs haven't a lick of sense, er— not much, anyway."

Annabel flapped one ear and grunted. B. F.

Notes From Copenhagen

Trade Soars With Soviet

THE first six months of this year show an increase of trade with Russia to nearly double the amount of the previous year. Orders for machinery and industrial goods amount to 7,750,000 kr., about $1,550,000, while in 1932 the total was 8,000,000 kr. A longer credit has been arranged between the two countries, sometimes six to twelve months. It is noticeable that the orders are placed with long-standing firms both in the capital and smaller cities of Denmark. In the last six months, 126 vessels have been freighted with Danish goods for Russia.

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Norway's Gate To Be Restored

The citadel, officially known as Kastellet, includes two beautiful old gates, one known as Norway's Gate, the other Zealand's Gate. They were built about 1661, and are about half a mile from the center of the city. "Noregsporten" has fallen into disuse and decay in the last years, now that the old fortifications are no longer in use for defensive purposes, but it is proposed to restore the gates which are flanked by the old guard on either side, to their former glory, as specimens of architecture of that period. From the walls of the fortification a fine view of the sound and harbor may be seen.

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Train Travel Cedes to Buses

Gradually the omnibus is taking the place of the railways for short distance traveling, especially in Jutland. The number of people using this means of locomotion has increased to 150,000 each day over the whole of Denmark on 741 routes. In some cases the bus is the property of the street car railway, but it is often a private enterprise. Two of the short distance state railways have been closed this summer (Dalmos-Skelskor and Soro-Vedde-Banen) on account of the number of motorcars, omnibuses and freight cars in use.

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Gifts For Exploration

Funds for research work in Greenland do not seem to be lacking. Dr. Lauge Koch, the Greenland explorer, tells a story of the telephone ringing in his office, one morning, a few days before the last expedition to Greenland started, and a voice at the other end saying, "Perhaps you remember me, I am . . . Our acquaintanceship is only slight, but if 50,000 kr. (about $10,000) would be of any use to you for your work in Greenland, you can have it." Needless to say, Dr. Lauge Koch did not say "No!" Last year about 100,000 kr. for the expedition came from private sources in much the same manner, the names of the benefactors often remaining anonymous. Denmark has spent over 25,000,000 kroner on East Greenland, much of this being given from the Carlsberg fund, for research work.

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Traveling To Learn

Contracts with apprentices usually expire in the Scandinavian countries, Germany and Austria in the early summer months. At this time of the year, therefore, one meets young mechanics, carpenters, bakers or bricklayers, intent on seeing and learning something of the methods of other countries before taking a position. In Denmark free admission is given to all the young travelers, on presenting their papers, to all factories, bakeries and so on, as the case may be. From some parts of these countries the youths still wear the national dress of the district. And at this time the bricklayer may be seen in white trousers, black velvet coat with bright buttons and high silk hat, in the streets of Copenhagen.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Was Prohibition Slipped Over?

WILD tales to the effect that prohibition was "slipped over" while the boys of the A. E. F. were overseas in the World War still persist. The facts are that the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted by exactly the same method by which every other constitutional amendment has been adopted. It was submitted by the necessary two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress. One-third of the Senate, which submitted the question by more than the necessary two-thirds to the states for ratification or rejection, was elected in 1912, one-third in 1914, and one-third in 1916, all before war was declared.

The House of Representatives, which by more than the necessary two-thirds vote submitted the resolution, was elected in November, 1916, and war was not declared until April, 1917.

Therefore, every soldier of voting age was at home when the Senate and House were elected. Prohibition was made a live issue in these congressional elections, and every soldier voted his sentiment, if he did his duty.—*Capper's Weekly.*